United Nations

Resolutions
and
Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly during its fifty-ninth session

Volume III

24 December 2004 – 13 September 2005

General Assembly
Official Records • Fifty-ninth Session
Supplement No. 49 (A/59/49)

A/59/49 (Vol. III)

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 24 December 2004 to 13 September 2005. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 14 September to 23 December 2004 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

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RESOLUTION 59/113 B

Adopted at the 113th plenary meeting, on 14 July 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.65 and Add.1, sponsored by: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

59/113. World Programme for Human Rights Education

B[1]

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights concerning the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995–2004,

Convinced that human rights education is a long-term and lifelong process through which everyone learns tolerance and respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies,

Believing that human rights education is essential to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and contributes significantly to promoting equality, preventing conflict and human rights violations and enhancing participation and democratic processes, with a view to developing societies in which all human beings are valued and respected,

Welcoming the proclamation by the General Assembly on 10 December 2004 of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, structured in consecutive phases, which began on 1 January 2005,

1. *Adopts* the revised draft plan of action for the first phase (2005–2007) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education,[2] which focuses on primary and secondary school systems;

2. *Encourages* all States to develop initiatives within the World Programme and, in particular, to implement, within their capabilities, the plan of action;

3. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to promote the national implementation of the plan of action, provide relevant technical assistance when requested and coordinate related international efforts;

4. *Appeals* to relevant organs, bodies or agencies of the United Nations system, as well as all other international and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within their respective mandates, to promote and technically assist, when requested, the national implementation of the plan of action;

5. *Calls upon* all existing national human rights institutions to assist in the implementation of human rights education programmes consistent with the plan of action;

6. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to widely disseminate the plan of action among States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

RESOLUTION 59/279

Adopted at the 79th plenary meeting, on 19 January 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.58 and Add.1, as orally revised, sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen

59/279. Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 57/152 of 16 December 2002, 57/256 of 20 December 2002, 58/25 of 5 December 2003, 58/214 and 58/215 of 23 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, and 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004,

Expressing sincere condolences and deep sympathy to the victims, their families, the Governments and the peoples of those States that suffered huge losses of life and socio-economic and environmental damage from the unprecedented tsunami disaster that struck the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian regions on 26 December 2004,

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[1] Resolution 59/113, in section I of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum (A/59/49 and A/59/49 (Vol. I)/Corr. 1), vol. I, becomes resolution 59/113 A.

[2] A/59/525/Rev.1.

Commending the prompt response, support, generous contributions to and assistance of the international community, by Governments, civil society, the private sector and individuals, in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, which reflect the spirit of international solidarity and cooperation to address the disaster,

Commending also the leading role of the affected States and the role of the United Nations in addressing the disaster, and recognizing the importance of cooperation for effective mobilization, coordination and delivery of international assistance in the emergency relief phase,

Welcoming the Declaration on Action to Strengthen Emergency Relief, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Prevention in the Aftermath of the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster of 26 December 2004,[3] adopted at the special meeting of leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, held in Jakarta on 6 January 2005 in the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami, and the pledges made by donor countries and international financial institutions for the affected countries,

Welcoming also the launching of the Indian Ocean earthquake-tsunami 2005 flash appeal by the Secretary-General to respond to the urgent and immediate needs of communities severely affected by the earthquake and tsunami[4] and the outcome of the Ministerial-level Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance to Tsunami-affected Communities, held in Geneva on 11 January 2005,

Welcoming further the recent announcement by the Paris Club creditors that they will not expect debt payments from affected countries that request such forebearance until the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have made a full assessment of their reconstruction and financing needs as well as specific initiatives from countries on this issue,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Coordinator to coordinate international emergency relief operations in support of national emergency programmes of countries affected by the tsunami disaster and covered by the flash appeal,

Expressing concern over the medium- and long-term social, economic and environmental impacts of the disaster on the affected States,

Stressing the need to develop and implement risk-reduction strategies and to integrate them, where appropriate, into national development plans, in particular through the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, so as to enhance the resilience of populations in disasters and reduce risks to them, their livelihoods, the social and economic infrastructure and environmental resources,

Recognizing that the development of stronger institutions, mechanisms and capacities, including at the community level, that can systematically build resilience to hazards and disasters is essential to reducing the risks and the vulnerability of populations to disasters, including disaster preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems at all levels,

Recalling the need for continued commitment to assist the affected countries and their peoples, particularly the most vulnerable groups, to fully recover from the catastrophic and traumatic effects of the disaster, including in their medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and welcoming Government and international assistance measures in this regard,

Emphasizing that disaster reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

Welcoming the convening of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005, with a view to updating the guiding framework on disaster reduction for the twenty-first century,

Noting the outcome of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Mauritius from 10 to 14 January 2005,

Stressing the importance of advancing the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[5] and its relevant provisions on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a partnership, upon the request and with the leadership of the country concerned, involving donor countries and regional and international financial institutions as well as the private sector and civil society, to support the respective national rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes of the affected countries,

Emphasizing also the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of the affected States in dealing with natural disasters in all phases, including prevention, preparedness, mitigation, recovery and reconstruction, as well as in strengthening the response capacity of affected countries,

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[3] A/59/669, annex.

[4] Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact within recent years, which have resulted in a massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in developing countries;

2. *Emphasizes* the need for the international community to maintain its focus beyond the present emergency relief, in order to sustain the political will to support the medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts led by the Governments of the affected countries at all levels;

3. *Welcomes* the effective cooperation between the affected States, relevant bodies in the United Nations system, donor countries, regional and international financial institutions and civil society in the coordination and delivery of emergency relief, and stresses the need to continue such cooperation and delivery throughout the ongoing relief operations and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, in a manner that reduces vulnerability to future natural hazards;

4. *Encourages* the international community, particularly donor countries, international financial institutions and relevant international organizations, as well as the private sector and civil society, to deliver swiftly on their pledges and to continue to provide the necessary funds and assistance to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts;

5. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to further enhance transparency and accountability with respect to the channelling and utilization of resources;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative in order to, inter alia, sustain the political will of the international community to support medium- and long-term rehabilitation, reconstruction and risk reduction efforts led by the Governments of affected countries at all levels;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to explore ways to further strengthen the rapid response capacities for immediate humanitarian relief efforts of the international community, building on the existing arrangements and ongoing initiatives, including the consideration of "standby arrangements" under the auspices of the United Nations;

8. *Invites* the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, in collaboration with other international and regional financial institutions and the United Nations, to convene members of the international community, including affected countries, to address the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of the affected countries;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of the decision by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to establish regional mechanisms on disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation, encourages regional cooperation in this regard, and urges donor countries and regional and international organizations as well as other relevant institutions to provide, where appropriate, financial and technical assistance;

10. *Also recognizes* the importance of the promotion of public education, awareness and community participation in disaster prevention and preparedness, particularly at the local level, as well as the pressing need to develop and promote national and regional capacity and access to technology and knowledge in building and managing a regional early warning system and in disaster management, through national and regional efforts as well as through international cooperation and partnership;

11. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for the establishment of a regional early warning system, particularly for tsunamis, in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian regions, and notes the interest expressed by some Governments, bodies and organizations, including the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, to support the establishment of this system;

12. *Welcomes* the proposed convening of a regional ministerial meeting on regional cooperation with regard to a tsunami early warning system, to be held in Thailand on 28 January 2005;

13. *Also welcomes* the proposal of Germany to host a third international early warning conference, covering the complete range of natural hazards, with a focus on the urgent implementation of early warning systems for hydro-meteorological and geological hazards on a global scale;

14. *Further welcomes* the fact that the World Conference on Disaster Reduction will discuss the issue of a global and regional tsunami early warning system as part of its agenda;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session in 2005.

RESOLUTION 59/290

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 (A/59/766)

59/290. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

The General Assembly,

Having considered the text of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism elaborated by the Ad Hoc Committee established by General

Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee,

1. *Adopts* the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism annexed to the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to open the Convention for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 September 2005 to 31 December 2006;

2. *Calls upon* all States to sign and ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention.

Annex

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

The States Parties to this Convention,

Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of good-neighbourliness and friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations of 24 October 1995,

Recognizing the right of all States to develop and apply nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and their legitimate interests in the potential benefits to be derived from the peaceful application of nuclear energy,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 1980,

Deeply concerned about the worldwide escalation of acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recalling the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, in which, inter alia, the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and peoples and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States,

Noting that the Declaration also encouraged States to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto,

Recalling also that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 51/210, an ad hoc committee was established to elaborate, inter alia, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism to supplement related existing international instruments,

Noting that acts of nuclear terrorism may result in the gravest consequences and may pose a threat to international peace and security,

Noting also that existing multilateral legal provisions do not adequately address those attacks,

Being convinced of the urgent need to enhance international cooperation between States in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of such acts of terrorism and for the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators,

Noting that the activities of military forces of States are governed by rules of international law outside of the framework of this Convention and that the exclusion of certain actions from the coverage of this Convention does not condone or make lawful otherwise unlawful acts, or preclude prosecution under other laws,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. "Radioactive material" means nuclear material and other radioactive substances which contain nuclides which undergo spontaneous disintegration (a process accompanied by emission of one or more types of ionizing radiation, such as alpha-, beta-, neutron particles and gamma rays) and which may, owing to their radiological or fissile properties, cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial damage to property or to the environment.

2. "Nuclear material" means plutonium, except that with isotopic concentration exceeding 80 per cent in plutonium-238; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotope 235 or 233; uranium containing the mixture of isotopes as occurring in nature other than in the form of ore or ore residue; or any material containing one or more of the foregoing;

Whereby "uranium enriched in the isotope 235 or 233" means uranium containing the isotope 235 or 233 or both in an amount such that the abundance ratio of the sum of these isotopes to the isotope 238 is greater than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature.

3. "Nuclear facility" means:

(*a*) Any nuclear reactor, including reactors installed on vessels, vehicles, aircraft or space objects for use as an energy source in order to propel such vessels, vehicles, aircraft or space objects or for any other purpose;

(*b*) Any plant or conveyance being used for the production, storage, processing or transport of radioactive material.

4. "Device" means:

(*a*) Any nuclear explosive device; or

(*b*) Any radioactive material dispersal or radiation-emitting device which may, owing to its radiological properties, cause death, serious bodily injury or substantial damage to property or to the environment.

5. "State or government facility" includes any permanent or temporary facility or conveyance that is used or occupied by representatives of a State, members of a Government, the legislature or the judiciary or by officials or employees of a State or any other public authority or entity or by employees or officials of an intergovernmental organization in connection with their official duties.

6. "Military forces of a State" means the armed forces of a State which are organized, trained and equipped under its internal law for the primary purpose of national defence or security and persons acting in support of those armed forces who are under their formal command, control and responsibility.

Article 2

1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally:

(*a*) Possesses radioactive material or makes or possesses a device:

(i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or

(ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment;

(*b*) Uses in any way radioactive material or a device, or uses or damages a nuclear facility in a manner which releases or risks the release of radioactive material:

(i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or

(ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment; or

(iii) With the intent to compel a natural or legal person, an international organization or a State to do or refrain from doing an act.

2. Any person also commits an offence if that person:

(*a*) Threatens, under circumstances which indicate the credibility of the threat, to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 (*b*) of the present article; or

(*b*) Demands unlawfully and intentionally radioactive material, a device or a nuclear facility by threat, under circumstances which indicate the credibility of the threat, or by use of force.

3. Any person also commits an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article.

4. Any person also commits an offence if that person:

(*a*) Participates as an accomplice in an offence as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article; or

(*b*) Organizes or directs others to commit an offence as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article; or

(*c*) In any other way contributes to the commission of one or more offences as set forth in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article by a group of persons acting with a common purpose; such contribution shall be intentional and either be made with the aim of furthering the general criminal activity or purpose of the group or be made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit the offence or offences concerned.

Article 3

This Convention shall not apply where the offence is committed within a single State, the alleged offender and the victims are nationals of that State, the alleged offender is found in the territory of that State and no other State has a basis under article 9, paragraph 1 or 2, to exercise jurisdiction, except that the provisions of articles 7, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall, as appropriate, apply in those cases.

Article 4

1. Nothing in this Convention shall affect other rights, obligations and responsibilities of States and individuals under international law, in particular the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international humanitarian law.

2. The activities of armed forces during an armed conflict, as those terms are understood under international humanitarian law, which are governed by that law are not governed by this Convention, and the activities undertaken by military forces of a State in the exercise of their official duties, inasmuch as they are governed by other rules of international law, are not governed by this Convention.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of the present article shall not be interpreted as condoning or making lawful otherwise unlawful acts, or precluding prosecution under other laws.

4. This Convention does not address, nor can it be interpreted as addressing, in any way, the issue of the legality of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by States.

Article 5

Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary:

(*a*) To establish as criminal offences under its national law the offences set forth in article 2;

(*b*) To make those offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of these offences.

Article 6

Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

Article 7

1. States Parties shall cooperate by:

(*a*) Taking all practicable measures, including, if necessary, adapting their national law, to prevent and counter preparations in their respective territories for the commission within or outside their territories of the offences set forth in article 2, including measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize, knowingly finance or knowingly provide technical assistance or information or engage in the perpetration of those offences;

(*b*) Exchanging accurate and verified information in accordance with their national law and in the manner and subject to the conditions specified herein, and coordinating administrative and other measures taken as appropriate to detect, prevent, suppress and investigate the offences set forth in article 2 and also in order to institute criminal proceedings against persons alleged to have committed those crimes. In particular, a State Party shall take appropriate measures in order to inform without delay the other States referred to in article 9 in respect of the commission of the offences set forth in article 2 as well as preparations to commit such offences about which it has learned, and also to inform, where appropriate, international organizations.

2. States Parties shall take appropriate measures consistent with their national law to protect the confidentiality of any information which they receive in confidence by virtue of the provisions of this Convention from another State Party or through participation in an activity carried out for the implementation of this Convention. If States Parties provide information to international organizations in confidence, steps shall be taken to ensure that the confidentiality of such information is protected.

3. States Parties shall not be required by this Convention to provide any information which they are not permitted to communicate pursuant to national law or which would jeopardize the security of the State concerned or the physical protection of nuclear material.

4. States Parties shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their competent authorities and liaison points responsible for sending and receiving the information referred to in the present article. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate such information regarding competent authorities and liaison points to all States Parties and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Such authorities and liaison points must be accessible on a continuous basis.

Article 8

For purposes of preventing offences under this Convention, States Parties shall make every effort to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the protection of radioactive material, taking into account relevant recommendations and functions of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Article 9

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 when:

(*a*) The offence is committed in the territory of that State; or

(*b*) The offence is committed on board a vessel flying the flag of that State or an aircraft which is registered under the laws of that State at the time the offence is committed; or

(*c*) The offence is committed by a national of that State.

2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:

(*a*) The offence is committed against a national of that State; or

(*b*) The offence is committed against a State or government facility of that State abroad, including an embassy or other diplomatic or consular premises of that State; or

(*c*) The offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in the territory of that State; or

(*d*) The offence is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act; or

(*e*) The offence is committed on board an aircraft which is operated by the Government of that State.

3. Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, each State Party shall notify the Secretary-General

of the United Nations of the jurisdiction it has established under its national law in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article. Should any change take place, the State Party concerned shall immediately notify the Secretary-General.

4. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite that person to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of the present article.

5. This Convention does not exclude the exercise of any criminal jurisdiction established by a State Party in accordance with its national law.

Article 10

1. Upon receiving information that an offence set forth in article 2 has been committed or is being committed in the territory of a State Party or that a person who has committed or who is alleged to have committed such an offence may be present in its territory, the State Party concerned shall take such measures as may be necessary under its national law to investigate the facts contained in the information.

2. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the offender or alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its national law so as to ensure that person's presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of the present article are being taken shall be entitled:

(*a*) To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which that person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights or, if that person is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which that person habitually resides;

(*b*) To be visited by a representative of that State;

(*c*) To be informed of that person's rights under subparagraphs (*a*) and (*b*).

4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 of the present article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the offender or alleged offender is present, subject to the provision that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 are intended.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present article shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1 (*c*) or 2 (*c*), to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.

6. When a State Party, pursuant to the present article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the States Parties which have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States Parties, of the fact that that person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant that person's detention. The State which makes the investigation contemplated in paragraph 1 of the present article shall promptly inform the said States Parties of its findings and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 11

1. The State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is present shall, in cases to which article 9 applies, if it does not extradite that person, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

2. Whenever a State Party is permitted under its national law to extradite or otherwise surrender one of its nationals only upon the condition that the person will be returned to that State to serve the sentence imposed as a result of the trial or proceeding for which the extradition or surrender of the person was sought, and this State and the State seeking the extradition of the person agree with this option and other terms they may deem appropriate, such a conditional extradition or surrender shall be sufficient to discharge the obligation set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article.

Article 12

Any person who is taken into custody or regarding whom any other measures are taken or proceedings are carried out pursuant to this Convention shall be guaranteed fair treatment, including enjoyment of all rights and guarantees in conformity with the law of the State in the territory of which that person is present and applicable provisions of international law, including international law of human rights.

Article 13

1. The offences set forth in article 2 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between any of the States Parties before the entry into force of this Convention. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be subsequently concluded between them.

2. When a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition

from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, the requested State Party may, at its option, consider this Convention as a legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences set forth in article 2. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences set forth in article 2 as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. If necessary, the offences set forth in article 2 shall be treated, for the purposes of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territory of the States that have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2.

5. The provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements between States Parties with regard to offences set forth in article 2 shall be deemed to be modified as between States Parties to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 2, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 of the present article in conformity with any treaties or other arrangements on mutual legal assistance that may exist between them. In the absence of such treaties or arrangements, States Parties shall afford one another assistance in accordance with their national law.

Article 15

None of the offences set forth in article 2 shall be regarded, for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance, as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance based on such an offence may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

Article 16

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite or to afford mutual legal assistance if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition for offences set forth in article 2 or for mutual legal assistance with respect to such offences has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of that person's race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion or that compliance with the request would cause prejudice to that person's position for any of these reasons.

Article 17

1. A person who is being detained or is serving a sentence in the territory of one State Party whose presence in another State Party is requested for purposes of testimony, identification or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for the investigation or prosecution of offences under this Convention may be transferred if the following conditions are met:

(*a*) The person freely gives his or her informed consent; and

(*b*) The competent authorities of both States agree, subject to such conditions as those States may deem appropriate.

2. For the purposes of the present article:

(*a*) The State to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the person transferred in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State from which the person was transferred;

(*b*) The State to which the person is transferred shall without delay implement its obligation to return the person to the custody of the State from which the person was transferred as agreed beforehand, or as otherwise agreed, by the competent authorities of both States;

(*c*) The State to which the person is transferred shall not require the State from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;

(*d*) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which he or she was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State to which he or she was transferred.

3. Unless the State Party from which a person is to be transferred in accordance with the present article so agrees, that person, whatever his or her nationality, shall not be prosecuted or detained or subjected to any other restriction of his or her personal liberty in the territory of the State to which that person is transferred in respect of acts or convictions anterior to his or her departure from the territory of the State from which such person was transferred.

Article 18

1. Upon seizing or otherwise taking control of radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities, following the commission of an offence set forth in article 2, the State Party in possession of such items shall:

(*a*) Take steps to render harmless the radioactive material, device or nuclear facility;

(*b*) Ensure that any nuclear material is held in accordance with applicable International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and

(*c*) Have regard to physical protection recommendations and health and safety standards published by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

2. Upon the completion of any proceedings connected with an offence set forth in article 2, or sooner if required by international law, any radioactive material, device or nuclear facility shall be returned, after consultations (in particular, regarding modalities of return and storage) with the States Parties concerned to the State Party to which it belongs, to the State Party of which the natural or legal person owning such radioactive material, device or facility is a national or resident, or to the State Party from whose territory it was stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

3. (*a*) Where a State Party is prohibited by national or international law from returning or accepting such radioactive material, device or nuclear facility or where the States Parties concerned so agree, subject to paragraph 3 (*b*) of the present article, the State Party in possession of the radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities shall continue to take the steps described in paragraph 1 of the present article; such radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities shall be used only for peaceful purposes;

(*b*) Where it is not lawful for the State Party in possession of the radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities to possess them, that State shall ensure that they are placed as soon as possible in the possession of a State for which such possession is lawful and which, where appropriate, has provided assurances consistent with the requirements of paragraph 1 of the present article in consultation with that State, for the purpose of rendering it harmless; such radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities shall be used only for peaceful purposes.

4. If the radioactive material, devices or nuclear facilities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article do not belong to any of the States Parties or to a national or resident of a State Party or was not stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained from the territory of a State Party, or if no State is willing to receive such items pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present article, a separate decision concerning its disposition shall, subject to paragraph 3 (*b*) of the present article, be taken after consultations between the States concerned and any relevant international organizations.

5. For the purposes of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the present article, the State Party in possession of the radioactive material, device or nuclear facility may request the assistance and cooperation of other States Parties, in particular the States Parties concerned, and any relevant international organizations, in particular the International Atomic Energy Agency. States Parties and the relevant international organizations are encouraged to provide assistance pursuant to this paragraph to the maximum extent possible.

6. The States Parties involved in the disposition or retention of the radioactive material, device or nuclear facility pursuant to the present article shall inform the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of the manner in which such an item was disposed of or retained. The Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency shall transmit the information to the other States Parties.

7. In the event of any dissemination in connection with an offence set forth in article 2, nothing in the present article shall affect in any way the rules of international law governing liability for nuclear damage, or other rules of international law.

Article 19

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its national law or applicable procedures, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States Parties.

Article 20

States Parties shall conduct consultations with one another directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of international organizations as necessary, to ensure effective implementation of this Convention.

Article 21

The States Parties shall carry out their obligations under this Convention in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.

Article 22

Nothing in this Convention entitles a State Party to undertake in the territory of another State Party the exercise of jurisdiction and performance of functions which are exclusively reserved for the authorities of that other State Party by its national law.

Article 23

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months of the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to

the International Court of Justice, by application, in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the present article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 24

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States from 14 September 2005 until 31 December 2006 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. The instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 25

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 26

1. A State Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary, who circulates it immediately to all States Parties.

2. If the majority of the States Parties request the depositary to convene a conference to consider the proposed amendments, the depositary shall invite all States Parties to attend such a conference to begin no sooner than three months after the invitations are issued.

3. The conference shall make every effort to ensure amendments are adopted by consensus. Should this not be possible, amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of all States Parties. Any amendment adopted at the conference shall be promptly circulated by the depositary to all States Parties.

4. The amendment adopted pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present article shall enter into force for each State Party that deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, accession or approval of the amendment on the thirtieth day after the date on which two thirds of the States Parties have deposited their relevant instrument. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any State Party on the thirtieth day after the date on which that State deposits its relevant instrument.

Article 27

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 28

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 14 September 2005.

RESOLUTION 59/291

Adopted at the 92nd plenary meeting, on 15 April 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.60, as orally revised, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

59/291. Preparation for and organization of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/291 of 6 May 2004 in which it, inter alia, decided to convene in New York in 2005, at the commencement of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly with the participation of Heads of State and Government, on dates to be decided by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session,

Recalling also its resolution 59/145 of 17 December 2004, in which it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Modalities, format and organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the sixtieth session of the General

Assembly"[6] requested in its resolution 58/291, and following informal consultations convened by the President of the General Assembly and being convinced that the High-level Plenary Meeting would constitute a significant event,

1. *Expresses satisfaction* with the open, inclusive and transparent manner in which the President of the General Assembly is conducting the preparatory process for the High-level Plenary Meeting, which should lead to the adoption of a balanced document;

2. *Welcomes* the submission by the Secretary-General on 21 March 2005 of the comprehensive report entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all";[7]

3. *Invites*, owing to the importance of the High-level Plenary Meeting, the Head of State of the country of the President of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session and the Head of State or Government of the country of the President of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session to jointly preside over the High-level Plenary Meeting;

4. *Decides* that the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, shall participate in the High-level Plenary Meeting;

5. *Decides also* that the plenary meetings shall be organized in accordance with the modalities set forth in annex I to the present resolution and that the list of speakers for the plenary meetings shall be established in accordance with the procedure set forth in that annex;

6. *Decides further* that the round-table sessions shall be organized in accordance with the modalities set forth in annex II to the present resolution;

7. *Decides* that the separate meeting on Financing for Development to be held within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting shall be held on 14 September 2005, immediately following the adjournment of the opening plenary meeting;

8. *Decides also* that the President of the General Assembly shall preside over the informal interactive hearings to be held on 23 and 24 June 2005 with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and that the hearings shall be organized in accordance with the modalities set forth in annex III to the present resolution, and requests the President of the Assembly to prepare a summary of the hearings to be issued as an Assembly document prior to the High-level Plenary Meeting in September 2005;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund to enhance the participation in the hearings of representatives of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations from developing countries, and calls upon Member States and others to support the trust fund generously and speedily;

10. *Encourages* Member States to attend the hearings at the ambassadorial level to facilitate interaction between the Member States and the representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector;

11. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to continue to hold open, inclusive and transparent consultations with all Member States with a view to reaching the broadest possible agreement on all major issues relating to the High-level Plenary Meeting, taking into account the views expressed by Member States.

Annex I

Organization of the plenary meetings and establishment of the list of speakers for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly

1. The High-level Plenary Meeting will consist of a total of six meetings, on the basis of two meetings a day, as follows:

> Wednesday, 14 September 2005, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.;
>
> Thursday, 15 September 2005, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.;
>
> Friday, 16 September 2005, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

2. The podium in the General Assembly Hall will have three seats to accommodate the two Co-Chairpersons and the Secretary-General. In the absence of the Head of State of the country of the President of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session or the Head of State or Government of the country of the President of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, the President of the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session or the President of the Assembly at its sixtieth session will sit instead.

3. At the opening plenary meeting, on Wednesday morning, 14 September 2005, the speakers will be the two Co-Chairpersons, the Secretary-General and the head of the delegation of the host country of the Organization.

4. The separate meeting on Financing for Development will be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. immediately following the adjournment of the opening plenary meeting. Statements will be made by the head of the delegation of the host country of the International Conference on Financing for Development, major institutional stakeholders, individual delegations, in particular delegations that are proposing key initiatives in the Financing for Development process, one representative from civil society

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[6] A/59/545.

[7] A/59/2005.

and one representative from the private sector, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly.

5. The list of speakers for the High-level Plenary Meeting will therefore be established on the basis of five meetings. The afternoon meeting on Wednesday, 14 September 2005, the morning and afternoon meetings on Thursday, 15 September 2005, and the morning meeting on Friday, 16 September 2005, will each have 40 speaking slots. The Friday afternoon meeting will have 32 speaking slots since the last hour will be devoted to the closing of the High-level Plenary Meeting.

6. The list of speakers for the High-level Plenary Meeting will be established initially as follows:

(*a*) The representative of the Secretary-General will draw one name from a first box containing the names of all Member States that will be represented by Heads of State, Heads of Government, vice-presidents, crown princes/princesses, and of the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, should they be represented by their highest-ranking officials. This procedure will be repeated until all names have been drawn from the box, thus establishing the order in which participants will be invited to choose their meetings and select their speaking slots. The representative of the Secretary-General will then draw from a second box the names of those not contained in the first box in accordance with the same procedure;

(*b*) Five boxes will be prepared, each one representing a meeting and each one containing numbers corresponding to speaking slots at that meeting;

(*c*) Once the name of a Member State, the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, or Palestine, in its capacity as observer, has been drawn by the representative of the Secretary-General, that Member State, the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, or Palestine, in its capacity as observer, will be invited first to choose a meeting and then to draw from the appropriate box the number indicating the speaking slot in the meeting.

7. The initial list of speakers for the High-level Plenary Meeting as outlined in paragraph 6 above will be established at a meeting to be scheduled as soon as possible in the month of May 2005.

8. Subsequently, when each category of speakers is organized following the order resulting from the selection process outlined in paragraph 6 above, the list of speakers for each meeting will be rearranged in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly:

(*a*) Heads of State will thus be accorded first priority, followed by Heads of Government; vice-presidents, crown princes/princesses; the highest-ranking official of the Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, and of Palestine, in its capacity as observer; ministers; and permanent representatives;

(*b*) In the event that the level at which a statement is to be made is subsequently changed, the speaker will be moved to the next available speaking slot in the appropriate category at the same meeting;

(*c*) Participants may arrange to exchange their speaking slots in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

(*d*) Speakers who are not present when their speaking turn comes will be automatically moved to the next available speaking slot within their category.

9. In order to accommodate all speakers at the High-level Plenary Meeting, statements will be limited to five minutes, on the understanding that this will not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts.

10. Without prejudice to other organizations which have observer status in the General Assembly, a representative of each of the following may also be included in the list of speakers for the plenary meetings of the High-level Plenary Meeting:

League of Arab States

African Union

European Community

Organization of the Islamic Conference

World Conference of Speakers of Parliament of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

11. Representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector, one from each grouping, selected during the informal interactive hearings of June 2005, may also be included in the list of speakers for the plenary meetings of the High-level Plenary Meeting in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, time permitting.

12. Other than for Member States, the list of speakers for the plenary meetings of the High-level Plenary Meeting will be closed on Monday, 1 August 2005.

13. The arrangements set out above shall in no way create a precedent.

Annex II

Organization of the interactive round-table sessions for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly

1. The High-level Plenary Meeting will hold four interactive round-table sessions, as follows:

Wednesday, 14 September 2005, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.;

Thursday, 15 September 2005, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.;

Friday, 16 September 2005, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2. The four round-table sessions will have at least 40 seats each and will be chaired by a Head of State or Government.

3. The chairpersons of the four round-table sessions will be from the African States, the Asian States, the Eastern European States and the Latin American and Caribbean States. Those four chairpersons will be selected by their respective regional groups in consultation with the President of the General Assembly.

4. Following the selection of the chairpersons of the round-table sessions, each regional group will determine which of its members will participate in each round-table session, ensuring that equitable geographical distribution will be maintained, allowing for some flexibility. The chairpersons of the regional groups will communicate to the President of the General Assembly the list of countries from their respective regions that will participate in each round-table session. Member States are encouraged to be represented at the round tables at the level of Head of State or Government.

5. All four round-table sessions will cover the entire agenda of the High-level Plenary Meeting.

6. Each Head of State or Head of Government or head of delegation attending the round-table sessions may be accompanied by two advisers.

7. The composition of the four round-table sessions will be subject to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. Thus, for each regional group, the distribution of its members for participation in each round-table session will be as follows:

(*a*) African States: fifteen Member States;

(*b*) Asian States: fifteen Member States;

(*c*) Eastern European States: seven Member States;

(*d*) Latin American and Caribbean States: ten Member States;

(*e*) Western European and other States: nine Member States.

8. A Member State that is not a member of any of the regional groups may participate in a round-table session to be determined in consultation with the President of the General Assembly. The Holy See, in its capacity as observer State, and Palestine, in its capacity as observer, as well as the organizations listed in paragraph 10 of annex I to the present resolution, may also participate in different round-table sessions to be determined also in consultation with the President of the Assembly.

9. Heads of entities of the United Nations system may also participate in the round-table sessions, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly.

10. The list of participants in each round-table session will be made available in due course.

11. The round-table sessions will be closed to the media and the general public. Accredited delegates and observers will be able to follow the proceedings of the round-table sessions via a closed-circuit television in the overflow room.

12. Summaries of the deliberations of the four round-table sessions will be presented orally by the chairpersons of the round-table sessions during the concluding plenary meeting of the High-level Plenary Meeting.

Annex III

Organization of the informal interactive hearings

1. The President of the General Assembly will preside over the informal interactive hearings to be held on 23 and 24 June 2005. The hearings shall consist of a brief opening plenary meeting followed by four sequential sessions of the hearings on the basis of two sessions a day, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Each session will consist of presentations by invited participants from non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector and an exchange of views with Member States.

2. The hearings will be attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations, the private sector, Member States and observers.

3. The President of the General Assembly will determine the list of invited participants and the exact format and organization of the hearings, in consultation with Member States and representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector.

4. The themes for the hearings will be based on the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General of 21 March 2005[7] and the clusters defined therein.

5. The President of the General Assembly will consult with representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, civil society organizations and the private sector, and with Member States, as appropriate, on the list of representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector that may participate in the plenary meetings of the High-level Plenary Meeting of September 2005.

RESOLUTION 59/293

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 27 May 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.61, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

59/293. Modalities for the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/250 of 20 December 2002,

Recalling also its resolution 59/145 of 17 December 2004, in which it decided to hold the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 27 and 28 June 2005 in New York, and resolution 59/225 of 22 December 2004, in which it decided to consider, by the first part of 2005, the appropriate modalities for holding the High-level Dialogue, taking into account developments in the preparation for the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly to be held from 14 to 16 September 2005,

Recalling further its resolution 59/291 of 15 April 2005,

Bearing in mind that the results of the High-level Dialogue will be an input to the preparatory process for the High-level Plenary Meeting,

1. *Reiterates* that the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development to be held on 27 and 28 June 2005 will be held at the ministerial level;

2. *Reaffirms* that the High-level Dialogue constitutes the intergovernmental focal point for the general follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002;

3. *Decides* that the overall theme of the High-level Dialogue will be "The Monterrey Consensus: status of implementation and tasks ahead";

4. *Decides also* that the High-level Dialogue will consist of a series of formal and informal meetings to constitute a policy dialogue and six interactive multi-stakeholder round tables to be held as follows:

(*a*) The first day will consist of a formal meeting chaired by the President of the General Assembly, at which the ministers and high-level officials attending the Dialogue will be able to make formal statements, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be strictly applied, to allow participation at the ministerial level; the Secretary-General, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the President of the World Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Director-General of the World Trade Organization, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as the Chairman of the United Nations Development Group, will be invited to make statements;

(*b*) The second day will be devoted to six interactive multi-stakeholder round tables, divided into two sessions, each comprising three round tables, followed by an interactive dialogue in the form of an informal meeting with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, which will focus on the implementation of the results of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the link between financing for development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[8] the heads of relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the heads of regional and international intergovernmental organs that participated in the International Conference, as well as representatives of regional development banks, civil society and the business sector, will all be able to intervene, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be strictly applied, to allow participation at the ministerial level;

5. *Decides further* that the central themes of the round tables will be based on sections of one chapter of the Monterrey Consensus adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development,[9] as follows:

Round table 1: Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development;

Round table 2: Mobilizing international resources for development - foreign direct investment and other private flows;

Round table 3: International trade as an engine for development;

Round table 4: Increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development;

Round table 5: External debt;

Round table 6: Addressing systemic issues - enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in support of development;

6. *Reiterates its invitation* to all Governments to enhance coordination among ministries of foreign affairs, finance, development cooperation and trade, as well as central banks and all other national stakeholders for the preparations for the High-level Dialogue;

7. *Invites* the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to participate in the High-level Dialogue,

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[8] See resolution 55/2.

[9] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

including in the preparatory phase, and invites the President of the Economic and Social Council, the President of the World Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Director-General of the World Trade Organization and the heads of other relevant regional and international intergovernmental organs to participate actively in the Dialogue;

8. *Invites* non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to participate at the interactive round tables and informal meetings of the High-level Dialogue, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and decides that:

(*a*) Accreditation will be open to all non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and to all non-governmental organizations and business sector entities accredited to the International Conference on Financing for Development or to its follow-up process;

(*b*) Interested non-governmental organizations and business sector entities that are not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or were not accredited to the International Conference on Financing for Development shall apply to the General Assembly for accreditation following the accreditation procedure established during the International Conference;

(*c*) The above arrangements concerning participation of non-governmental organizations and business sector entities in the High-level Dialogue will in no way create a precedent for other meetings of the General Assembly;

9. *Decides* that all issues regarding financing for development will be discussed during the informal interactive hearings, to be held on 23 and 24 June 2005, with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and requests the Secretariat to issue a summary of the hearings related to financing for development as an input to the High-level Dialogue;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of commitments and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders, as an input to the High-level Dialogue;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the High-level Dialogue;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to seek from the regional commissions their inputs on the regional and interregional aspects of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and to report thereon to the High-level Dialogue;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available at the High-level Dialogue relevant inputs related to financing for development from all stakeholders, including the documents of the Economic and Social Council covering its 2005 special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

14. *Reiterates its invitation* to countries to report by 2005, inter alia, through existing reporting mechanisms, on their efforts to implement the Monterrey Consensus, bearing in mind the need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

15. *Decides* that the High-level Dialogue will result in a summary by the President of the General Assembly that will provide an input on financing for development to the preparatory process of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of September 2005.

RESOLUTION 59/309

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.62 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

59/309. Multilingualism

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally,

Also recognizing that genuine multilingualism promotes unity in diversity and international understanding,

Recalling its resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[10] in particular its article 27 concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

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[10] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Also recalling its resolutions 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 42/207 C of 11 December 1987, 50/11 of 2 November 1995, 52/23 of 25 November 1997, 54/64 of 6 December 1999, 56/262 of 15 February 2002, 59/126 B of 10 December 2004 and 59/265 and 59/266 of 23 December 2004,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[11] and the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;[12]

2. *Also takes note* of the appointment of a new coordinator for multilingualism;

3. *Underlines* the need for full implementation of the resolutions establishing language arrangements for the official languages of the United Nations and the working languages of the Secretariat;

4. *Emphasizes* the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure, through the provision of documentation services and meeting and publishing services under conference management, including high-quality translation and interpretation, effective multilingual communication among representatives of Member States in intergovernmental organs and members of expert bodies of the United Nations equally in all the official languages of the United Nations;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the willingness of the Secretariat to encourage staff members, in formal meetings with interpretation services, to use any of the six official languages of which they have a command;

7. *Recalls* its resolution 59/266, in which it reaffirmed the need to respect the equality of each of the two working languages of the Secretariat, reaffirms the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specify the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat, unless the functions of the post require a specific working language;

8. *Also recalls* that in its resolution 59/266 it requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure that the Galaxy e-staffing system was available in both of the working languages of the Organization;

9. *Encourages* United Nations staff members to continue to use actively existing training facilities to acquire and enhance their proficiency in one or more of the official languages of the United Nations;

10. *Recalls* its resolution 59/265, in which it reaffirmed the provisions relating to conference services of its resolutions on multilingualism;

11. *Also recalls* its resolution 59/126 B, and emphasizes the importance of multilingualism in United Nations public relations and information activities;

12. *Reaffirms* the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on the United Nations website;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work done by the United Nations information centres, including the regional United Nations information centres, in favour of the publication of United Nations information materials and the translation of important documents into languages other than the official languages of the United Nations, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all the corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization;

14. *Welcomes* the decision by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 November 1999 that 21 February should be proclaimed "International Mother Language Day", and calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to promote the preservation and protection of all languages used by peoples of the world;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the measures that can be taken by international organizations within the United Nations system in order to strengthen the protection, promotion and preservation of all languages, in particular languages spoken by persons belonging to linguistic minorities and languages facing extinction;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism, including the implications of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Multilingualism".

RESOLUTION 59/310

Adopted at the 113th plenary meeting, on 14 July 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.16/Rev.1, sponsored by: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe

59/310. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/22 of 10 November 2000, 55/161 of 12 December 2000, 56/39 of 7 December 2001 and

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[11] A/58/363.

[12] See A/58/93.

57/40 of 21 November 2002 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States,

Bearing in mind the treaty establishing the Economic Community of Central African States, by which the Central African countries have agreed to work for the economic development of their subregion, to promote economic cooperation and to establish a Common Market of Central Africa,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted on 8 September 2000 by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations,[13] and especially section VII thereof,

Noting that, at the ninth regular session of the Economic Community of Central African States, held at Malabo on 24 June 1999, the Heads of State and Government of the member States decided to resume the activities of the Community, in particular by incorporating a collective security component, and by providing it with sufficient financial and human resources to enable it to become a real tool for the integration of their economies and to foster the development of cooperation between their peoples, with the ultimate aim of making it one of the five pillars of the African community and of helping Central Africa to meet the challenges of globalization,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[14]

Welcoming the establishment of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa with a view to creating a climate of peace and security in the subregion and strengthening the rule of law essential to its development,

Welcoming also the efforts made by the Central African States, both on their own initiative and with the support of the international community, to focus on the difficulties afflicting this key region of Africa,

Noting the understanding of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States regarding their undertaking to strengthen arrangements for cooperation within the Community,

Noting with deep concern that despite its enormous potential, which could make it one of the poles of development of the continent, Central Africa has yet to achieve the stability that would enable it to utilize its resources to the maximum benefit of its population in an equitable manner,

Welcoming the contribution made by the United Nations system to the efforts made at the national and subregional levels with a view to promoting the process of democratization, recovery and development in Central Africa,

Welcoming also the public meeting of the Security Council on 22 October 2002 devoted to strengthening cooperation between the United Nations system and the Central African region,[15]

Recognizing the role that the private sector can play in the socio-economic development of Central African countries and their integration into the world economy, and stressing the importance of fostering a favourable environment for private investment and entrepreneurship,

Aware of the opportunities and challenges which globalization and liberalization can create for the economies of the countries of the subregion,

Noting with satisfaction that, as a result of the positive efforts of regional and subregional organizations, the subregion is gradually emerging from the conflicts that affect it, which offers an opportunity to build peace that must be seized by all parties and requires the mobilization of significant funds and increased resources to support demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes,

Welcoming the achievements of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa,

Noting the positive measures taken by the Economic Community of Central African States to combat HIV/AIDS,

Noting also the important contribution of women to the development process,

Emphasizing the urgency of reaching an appropriate solution to the problem of refugees and internally displaced persons in Central Africa,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States;[16]

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to support the role of the subregional institutions, in particular his decision to dispatch, in June 2003, at the request of the Security Council,[17] a multidisciplinary assessment mission to the Central African subregion with the task of implementing a global, holistic approach to the problems of peace, security and development in the subregion;[18]

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[13] See resolution 55/2.

[14] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

[15] See S/PV.4630.

[16] A/59/303, part one, sect. VI.

[17] S/PRST/2002/31; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2002–31 July 2003*.

[18] See S/2003/653.

3. *Also welcomes* the efforts of States Members of the United Nations and United Nations organs, organizations and agencies which have maintained or strengthened their cooperation with the Economic Community of Central African States or have begun to cooperate with it with a view to achieving peace, security and development;

4. *Invites* the States Members of the United Nations and United Nations organs, organizations and agencies which have not yet established contact or relations with the Economic Community of Central African States to consider doing so in order to help the Community to strengthen its capacities in the area of the maintenance of peace and security and reconstruction;

5. *Commends* the international community for the financial, technical and material support given to the Economic Community of Central African States;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of close cooperation between the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and the Economic Community of Central African States;

7. *Welcomes* the reforms undertaken by the Economic Community of Central African States, including the execution of its programme of action, in order to be better able to tackle the problems of cooperation and regional integration;

8. *Urges* all Member States and the international community to contribute to the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States to achieve economic integration and development, promote democracy and human rights and consolidate peace and security in Central Africa and to implement the goals, targets and commitments of the United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[13] in particular, to strengthen the role of women in the development process;

9. *Urges* the international community and the United Nations agencies to continue to provide those countries of the Economic Community of Central African States in which a process of national reconstruction is taking place with appropriate assistance to consolidate their efforts towards democratization and the consolidation of the rule of law and to support their national development programmes;

10. *Invites* the United Nations and the international community to coordinate their efforts to assist the Central African States in establishing demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes;

11. *Declares itself convinced* of the importance to conflict resolution of the implementation of global, integrated and concerted strategies on questions relating to peace, security and development, and aware of the value of international cooperation and efforts to restore and maintain peace, and emphasizes that the international community should continue to help those countries which receive refugees to meet the resulting economic, social, humanitarian and environmental challenges;

12. *Urges* the United Nations and the international community as a whole to help to strengthen the means existing in the region to ensure that the Economic Community of Central African States has the necessary capacity with regard to prevention, monitoring, early warning and peacekeeping operations;

13. *Encourages* the countries of the Economic Community of Central African States to implement policies that promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including by promoting competition, regulatory reform, respect for property rights and expeditious contract enforcement;

14. *Stresses* the need to focus international assistance to countries of the Economic Community of Central African States in the areas of socio-economic growth and sustainable development, implementation of market-oriented reforms and the meeting of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and encourages the countries of the Community to improve governance and institutional capabilities in order to use aid more effectively;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to enhance contacts with the Economic Community of Central African States with a view to strengthening cooperation between the United Nations system and the Community;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 59/311

Adopted at the 113th plenary meeting, on 14 July 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.63 and Add.1, sponsored by: Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

59/311. International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados [19] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of

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[19] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

Small Island Developing States,[20] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Recalling Agenda 21,[21] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[22] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[23] in particular the emphasis given to small island developing States in chapter VII of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, as well as the references to the specific needs of small island developing States contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[24] and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[25]

Welcoming the adoption by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Port Louis from 10 to 14 January 2005, of the Mauritius Declaration[26] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Mauritius Strategy for Implementation")[27] on 14 January 2005,

Expressing its satisfaction that the International Meeting and its preparatory process provided for the active participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, observers and various intergovernmental organizations, including the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the major groups representing all the regions of the world,

Noting with interest the partnership initiatives announced by some Governments, international organizations and major groups at the International Meeting, as well as those already undertaken,

Welcoming the decision taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its thirteenth session[28] to devote one day of the review sessions of the Commission to the review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, focusing on that year's thematic cluster, as well as on any new developments in the sustainable development efforts of small island developing States using existing modalities, and to request the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its review session on progress and obstacles to sustainable development in small island developing States, including recommendations to enhance the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy,

Recognizing that it is crucial to mobilize resources from all sources for the effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Mauritius for the excellent arrangements made for hosting the International Meeting, for the hospitality extended to the participants and for the facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretariat of the United Nations, including the Secretary-General of the International Meeting, the specialized agencies, the United Nations regional commissions, funds and programmes, and donor countries as well as those countries that contributed to the Trust Fund for Small Island Developing States, for their contribution to the success of the International Meeting,

Also expressing its appreciation to the Facilitator of the outcomes of the International Meeting,

Having considered the report of the International Meeting,[29]

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[30]

2. *Endorses* the Mauritius Declaration[26] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[27]

3. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment of the international community to the implementation of the

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[20] Ibid., annex II.

[21] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[22] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[23] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[24] See resolution 55/2.

[25] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[26] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[27] Ibid., annex II.

[28] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 9* (E/2005/29), resolution 13/1.

[29] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum).

[30] A/59/872.

Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;[20]

4. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, regional economic commissions, international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely actions to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

5. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting and, to this end, for fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation;

6. *Encourages* the implementation of partnership initiatives, within the framework of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, in support of the sustainable development of small island developing States;

7. *Recommends* that the outcomes of the International Meeting be taken into consideration at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, to be held from 14 to 16 September 2005, and in its preparatory process;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, to articulate a plan with recommendations for action and proposed activities for the coordinated and coherent implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation by the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

9. *Supports* the convening by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of regional meetings of small island developing States in 2005 or 2006, in partnership with relevant regional organizations and stakeholders, for the follow-up to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, funded from voluntary contributions, and in this regard encourages Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for Small Island Developing States;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to strengthen the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as called for in its resolutions 57/262 of 20 December 2002, 58/213 A of 23 December 2003 and 59/229 of 22 December 2004 and taking into account paragraph 7 of the present resolution, and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that the Unit is sufficiently and sustainably staffed without delay to undertake its broad range of mandated functions with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, within existing resources, including by redeploying resources;

11. *Requests* the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to mainstream the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation further in their work programmes and to establish a focal point for small island developing States within their respective secretariats;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".[31]

RESOLUTION 59/312

Adopted at the 113th plenary meeting, on 14 July 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.66 and Add.1, as orally revised, sponsored by: Central African Republic, Comoros, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Tajikistan

59/312. Requests for exemption under Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the letter dated 24 June 2005 from the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions addressed to the President of the General Assembly regarding the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions on requests for exemption under Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations,[32]

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States under Article 17 of the Charter to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

1. *Reaffirms* its role in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations and the advisory role of the Committee on Contributions in accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. *Also reaffirms* its resolution 54/237 C of 23 December 1999;

3. *Agrees* that the failure of the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia and Tajikistan to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 of the Charter was due to conditions beyond their control;

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[31] This replaces the sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and follow-up to the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action", which the General Assembly had decided, in its resolution 59/229 of 22 December 2004, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session.

[32] A/59/864.

4. *Decides* that the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia and Tajikistan should be permitted to vote in the General Assembly until the Assembly takes a final decision during the main part of its sixtieth session;

5. *Takes note* of the information provided by Liberia, the Niger and Sao Tome and Principe;[33]

6. *Agrees* that the failure of Liberia, the Niger and Sao Tome and Principe to pay the full minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 of the Charter was due to conditions beyond their control, and invites Liberia, the Niger and Sao Tome and Principe to submit appropriate information to the Committee on Contributions if similar circumstances prevail in the future;

7. *Decides* that Liberia, the Niger and Sao Tome and Principe should be permitted to vote in the General Assembly until the Assembly takes a final decision during the main part of its sixtieth session.

RESOLUTION 59/313

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.69/Rev.1, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

59/313. A strengthened and revitalized General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the revitalization of its work,[34]

Recognizing that the current interdependent international environment requires the strengthening of the multilateral system in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Recognizing also that the General Assembly is the universal and representative forum comprising all Members of the United Nations,

Recognizing further that, in order to be fully utilized, the General Assembly must fully play its role as set out in the Charter,

Stressing the need to strengthen the role and authority of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter,

Reaffirming also the role and authority of the General Assembly in encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification in accordance with Article 13 of the Charter,

Stressing the need fully to respect and maintain the balance between the principal organs of the United Nations within their respective purviews and mandates, in accordance with the Charter,

Reaffirming that the plenary meetings of the General Assembly should constitute a forum for high-level policy statements, as well as for the consideration, inter alia, of agenda items of special political importance and/or urgency,

Underscoring the importance of providing adequate resources for the implementation of mandated programmes and activities,

Reaffirming its authority in the consideration of all budgetary issues, as stipulated in the Charter,

Role and authority of the General Assembly

1. *Stresses* the need to demonstrate political will to ensure the effective implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly;

2. *Decides*, in the context of further strengthening the role and authority of the General Assembly as set out in the Charter of the United Nations:

(*a*) To convene and organize major thematic debates in order to establish broad international understanding on current substantive issues of importance to Member States;

(*b*) To discuss issues pertaining to the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Articles 10, 11, 12, 14 and 35 of the Charter, where appropriate using the procedures set forth in rules 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;

(*c*) To consider the annual reports as well as special reports of the Security Council, in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1, and Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, through substantive and interactive debates;

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[33] A/59/868, A/59/869 and A/59/871.

[34] Resolutions 46/77 of 12 December 1991, 47/233 of 17 August 1993, 48/264 of 29 July 1994, 51/193 of 17 December 1996, 51/241 of 31 July 1997, 52/163 of 15 December 1997, 55/14 of 3 November 2000, 55/285 of 7 September 2001, 56/509 of 8 July 2002, 57/300 of 20 December 2002, 57/301 of 13 March 2003, 58/126 of 19 December 2003, 58/316 of 1 July 2004 and 59/95 of 3 December 2004.

(*d*) To invite the Security Council to submit periodically, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter, special subject-oriented reports to the General Assembly for its consideration on issues of current international concern;

(*e*) To also invite the Security Council to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it has taken or is contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly;

(*f*) To hold interactive debates on other reports submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter;

President of the General Assembly

3. *Decides* to strengthen the role and leadership of the President of the General Assembly by:

(*a*) Authorizing the President of the General Assembly to propose interactive debates on current issues on the agenda of the Assembly, in consultation with Member States;

(*b*) Augmenting the resources available to the Office of the President of the General Assembly from within existing resources, subject to consideration by the Assembly of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007, to provide for two further additional posts at management and senior levels to be filled on an annual basis following consultations with the incoming President, beginning at the sixtieth session of the Assembly;

(*c*) Making available to the President of the General Assembly adequate office and conference space with a view to enabling the President to carry out his/her functions in a manner commensurate with the dignity and stature of the Office;

(*d*) Requesting the Secretary-General to ensure that the President of the General Assembly is provided with proper protocol services at Headquarters and at other United Nations duty stations;

Agenda and working methods of the plenary Assembly and the Main Committees

4. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc working group open to all Member States to identify ways to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly, inter alia, by building on relevant Assembly resolutions and reviewing the agenda and working methods of the Assembly;

5. *Decides also* that the ad hoc working group shall submit a report with specific recommendations to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the ad hoc working group with the necessary services;

7. *Encourages* the Main Committees to implement in full the provisions contained in paragraph 3 of the annex to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, building upon the results of relevant discussions in each Committee;

8. *Encourages* the bureaux of the Main Committees to enhance their cooperation and to learn from each other's best practices;

9. *Requests* the Chairpersons of the Main Committees, at the end of their terms of office, to provide a short report on their observations and "lessons learned" to their immediate successors;

10. *Decides* that time limits on speeches in the plenary Assembly and in the Main Committees shall be applied in accordance with rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

11. *Strongly urges* all officers presiding over meetings of the General Assembly to start such meetings on time;

12. *Encourages* the holding of interactive debates with a view to contributing to intergovernmental decision-making;

13. *Invites* Member States that are aligned with statements already made by the chair of a group of Member States, where possible, to focus additional interventions that they make in their national capacity on points that have not already been adequately addressed in the statements of the group in question, bearing in mind the sovereign right of each Member State to express its national position;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue the rules of procedure of the General Assembly in a consolidated version in all official languages, in print and online;

15. *Recommends* consideration of the use of optical scanners as a means of expediting the counting of votes cast through secret ballots during elections, taking due account of the security requirements in this regard and the credibility, reliability and confidentiality of such means, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the modalities thereof to the General Assembly through the Committee on Conferences;

Documentation

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement further the measures set out in paragraph 20 of resolution 57/300 of 20 December 2002 on the consolidation of reports and in paragraph 6 of the annex to resolution 58/316, on documentation;

17. *Encourages* Member States, when seeking additional information, to request that they be provided with the information either orally or, if in writing, in the form of information sheets, annexes, tables and the like, and encourages the wider use of this practice;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that documentation and reports are issued well in advance, in keeping with the six-week rule for the issuance of documentation simultaneously in all official languages, as set out in resolution 49/221 B of 23 December 1994 and in resolution 59/309 of 22 June 2005 on multilingualism;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a status report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of all resolutions regarding the revitalization of its work, including resolutions 58/126 of 19 December 2003 and 58/316 and the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 59/314

Adopted at the 118th plenary meeting, on 13 September 2005, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/59/L.70, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

59/314. Draft outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of September 2005

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/291 of 6 May 2004, 59/145 of 17 December 2004, 59/291 of 15 April 2005 and 59/293 of 27 May 2005,

Decides to refer the annexed draft outcome document to the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly, to be held from 14 to 16 September 2005, for its consideration.

Annex

Draft outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of September 2005

I. Values and principles

1. We, Heads of State and Government, have gathered at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005.

2. We reaffirm our faith in the United Nations and our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterate our determination to foster strict respect for them.

3. We reaffirm the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[15] which we adopted at the dawn of the twenty-first century. We recognize the valuable role of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the Millennium Summit, in mobilizing the international community at the local, national, regional and global levels and in guiding the work of the United Nations.

4. We reaffirm that our common fundamental values, including freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for all human rights, respect for nature and shared responsibility, are essential to international relations.

5. We are determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. We rededicate ourselves to support all efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect their territorial integrity and political independence, to refrain in our international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, to uphold resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination and foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter.

6. We reaffirm the vital importance of an effective multilateral system, in accordance with international law, in order to better address the multifaceted and interconnected challenges and threats confronting our world and to achieve progress in the areas of peace and security, development and human rights, underlining the central role of the United Nations, and commit ourselves to promoting and strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization through the implementation of its decisions and resolutions.

7. We believe that today, more than ever before, we live in a global and interdependent world. No State can stand wholly alone. We acknowledge that collective security depends on effective cooperation, in accordance with international law, against transnational threats.

8. We recognize that current developments and circumstances require that we urgently build consensus on major threats and challenges. We commit ourselves to translating that consensus into concrete action, including addressing the root causes of those threats and challenges with resolve and determination.

9. We acknowledge that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being. We recognize that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

10. We reaffirm that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities.

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[15] See resolution 55/2.

11. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

12. We reaffirm that gender equality and the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are essential to advance development and peace and security. We are committed to creating a world fit for future generations, which takes into account the best interests of the child.

13. We reaffirm the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights.

14. Acknowledging the diversity of the world, we recognize that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind. We acknowledge the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world. In order to promote international peace and security, we commit ourselves to advancing human welfare, freedom and progress everywhere, as well as to encouraging tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among different cultures, civilizations and peoples.

15. We pledge to enhance the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and credibility of the United Nations system. This is our shared responsibility and interest.

16. We therefore resolve to create a more peaceful, prosperous and democratic world and to undertake concrete measures to continue finding ways to implement the outcome of the Millennium Summit and the other major United Nations conferences and summits so as to provide multilateral solutions to problems in the four following areas:

- Development
- Peace and collective security
- Human rights and the rule of law
- Strengthening of the United Nations

II. Development

17. We strongly reiterate our determination to ensure the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including those agreed at the Millennium Summit that are described as the Millennium Development Goals, which have helped to galvanize efforts towards poverty eradication.

18. We emphasize the vital role played by the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world.

19. We reaffirm our commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all. We are encouraged by reductions in poverty in some countries in the recent past and are determined to reinforce and extend this trend to benefit people worldwide. We remain concerned, however, about the slow and uneven progress towards poverty eradication and the realization of other development goals in some regions. We commit ourselves to promoting the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization. We underline the need for urgent action on all sides, including more ambitious national development strategies and efforts backed by increased international support.

Global partnership for development

20. We reaffirm our commitment to the global partnership for development set out in the Millennium Declaration,[35] the Monterrey Consensus [36] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.[37]

21. We further reaffirm our commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law, and to mobilize domestic resources, attract international flows, promote international trade as an engine for development and increase international financial and technical cooperation for development, sustainable debt financing and external debt relief and to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems.

22. We reaffirm that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty. To this end, we resolve:

(*a*) To adopt, by 2006, and implement comprehensive national development strategies to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals;

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[36] Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (*Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex).

[37] Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (*Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II. A.1 and corrigendum), chap I, resolution 2, annex).

(*b*) To manage public finances effectively to achieve and maintain macroeconomic stability and long-term growth and to make effective and transparent use of public funds and ensure that development assistance is used to build national capacities;

(*c*) To support efforts by developing countries to adopt and implement national development policies and strategies through increased development assistance, the promotion of international trade as an engine for development, the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, increased investment flows and wider and deeper debt relief, and to support developing countries by providing a substantial increase in aid of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner to assist them in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

(*d*) That the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations. It is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space. It is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

(*e*) To enhance the contribution of non-governmental organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders in national development efforts, as well as in the promotion of the global partnership for development;

(*f*) To ensure that the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies support the efforts of developing countries through the common country assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework process, enhancing their support for capacity-building;

(*g*) To protect our natural resource base in support of development.

Financing for development

23. We reaffirm the Monterrey Consensus[36] and recognize that mobilizing financial resources for development and the effective use of those resources in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard:

(*a*) We are encouraged by recent commitments to substantial increases in official development assistance and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimate that official development assistance to all developing countries will now increase by around 50 billion United States dollars a year by 2010, while recognizing that a substantial increase in such assistance is required to achieve the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, within their respective time frames;

(*b*) We welcome the increased resources that will become available as a result of the establishment of timetables by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010 as well as, pursuant to the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[38] 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for the least developed countries no later than 2010, and urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

(*c*) We further welcome recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and resolve to take concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including through further aligning assistance with countries' strategies, building institutional capacities, reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, making progress on untying aid, enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and strengthening the focus on development results;

(*d*) We recognize the value of developing innovative sources of financing, provided those sources do not unduly burden developing countries. In that regard, we take note with interest of the international efforts, contributions and discussions, such as the Action against Hunger and Poverty, aimed at identifying innovative and additional sources of financing for development on a public, private, domestic or external basis to increase and supplement traditional sources of financing. Some countries will implement the International Finance Facility. Some countries have launched the International Finance Facility for immunization. Some countries will implement in the near future, utilizing their national authorities, a contribution on airline tickets to enable the financing of development projects, in particular in the health sector, directly or through financing of the International Finance Facility. Other countries are considering whether and to what extent they will participate in these initiatives;

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[38] A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

(*e*) We acknowledge the vital role the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development;

(*f*) We resolve to address the development needs of low-income developing countries by working in competent multilateral and international forums, to help them meet, inter alia, their financial, technical and technological requirements;

(*g*) We resolve to continue to support the development efforts of middle-income developing countries by working, in competent multilateral and international forums and also through bilateral arrangements, on measures to help them meet, inter alia, their financial, technical and technological requirements;

(*h*) We resolve to operationalize the World Solidarity Fund established by the General Assembly and invite those countries in a position to do so to make voluntary contributions to the Fund;

(*i*) We recognize the need for access to financial services, in particular for the poor, including through microfinance and microcredit.

Domestic resource mobilization

24. In our common pursuit of growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, a critical challenge is to ensure the necessary internal conditions for mobilizing domestic savings, both public and private, sustaining adequate levels of productive investment, increasing human capacity, reducing capital flight, curbing the illicit transfer of funds and enhancing international cooperation for creating an enabling domestic environment. We undertake to support the efforts of developing countries to create a domestic enabling environment for mobilizing domestic resources. To this end, we therefore resolve:

(*a*) To pursue good governance and sound macroeconomic policies at all levels and support developing countries in their efforts to put in place the policies and investments to drive sustained economic growth, promote small and medium-sized enterprises, promote employment generation and stimulate the private sector;

(*b*) To reaffirm that good governance is essential for sustainable development; that sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation; and that freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender equality and market-oriented policies and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing;

(*c*) To make the fight against corruption a priority at all levels and we welcome all actions taken in this regard at the national and international levels, including the adoption of policies that emphasize accountability, transparent public sector management and corporate responsibility and accountability, including efforts to return assets transferred through corruption, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.[39] We urge all States that have not done so to consider signing, ratifying and implementing the Convention;

(*d*) To channel private capabilities and resources into stimulating the private sector in developing countries through actions in the public, public/private and private spheres to create an enabling environment for partnership and innovation that contributes to accelerated economic development and hunger and poverty eradication;

(*e*) To support efforts to reduce capital flight and measures to curb the illicit transfer of funds.

Investment

25. We resolve to encourage greater direct investment, including foreign investment, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to support their development activities and to enhance the benefits they can derive from such investments. In this regard:

(*a*) We continue to support efforts by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments through, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights and the rule of law and pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks that encourage business formation;

(*b*) We will put into place policies to ensure adequate investment in a sustainable manner in health, clean water and sanitation, housing and education and in the provision of public goods and social safety nets to protect vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of society;

(*c*) We invite national Governments seeking to develop infrastructure projects and generate foreign direct investment to pursue strategies with the involvement of both the public and private sectors and, where appropriate, international donors;

(*d*) We call upon international financial and banking institutions to consider enhancing the transparency of risk rating mechanisms. Sovereign risk assessments, made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis;

(*e*) We underscore the need to sustain sufficient and stable private financial flows to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. It is important to promote measures in source and destination countries to improve transparency and the information about financial flows to developing countries, particularly countries in Africa, the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries. Measures that mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows are important and must be considered.

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[39] Resolution 58/4, annex.

Debt

26. We emphasize the high importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for development. To this end:

(*a*) We welcome the recent proposals of the Group of Eight to cancel 100 per cent of the outstanding debt of eligible heavily indebted poor countries owed to the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and African Development Fund and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the international financial institutions is not reduced;

(*b*) We emphasize that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth and underline the importance of debt sustainability to the efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, recognizing the key role that debt relief can play in liberating resources that can be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(*c*) We further stress the need to consider additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based financing, cancellation of 100 per cent of the official multilateral and bilateral debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, where appropriate, and on a case-by-case basis, to consider significant debt relief or restructuring for low- and middle-income developing countries with an unsustainable debt burden that are not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, as well as the exploration of mechanisms to comprehensively address the debt problems of those countries. Such mechanisms may include debt for sustainable development swaps or multicreditor debt swap arrangements, as appropriate. These initiatives could include further efforts by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to develop the debt sustainability framework for low-income countries. This should be achieved in a fashion that does not detract from official development assistance resources, while maintaining the financial integrity of the multilateral financial institutions.

Trade

27. A universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting countries at all stages of development. In that regard, we reaffirm our commitment to trade liberalization and to ensure that trade plays its full part in promoting economic growth, employment and development for all.

28. We are committed to efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, especially the least-developed countries, participate fully in the world trading system in order to meet their economic development needs, and reaffirm our commitment to enhanced and predictable market access for the exports of developing countries.

29. We will work towards the objective, in accordance with the Brussels Programme of Action,[38] of duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries' products to the markets of developed countries, as well as to the markets of developing countries in a position to do so, and support their efforts to overcome their supply-side constraints.

30. We are committed to supporting and promoting increased aid to build productive and trade capacities of developing countries and to taking further steps in that regard, while welcoming the substantial support already provided.

31. We will work to accelerate and facilitate the accession of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to the World Trade Organization consistent with its criteria, recognizing the importance of universal integration in the rules-based global trading system.

32. We will work expeditiously towards implementing the development dimensions of the Doha work programme.[40]

Commodities

33. We emphasize the need to address the impact of weak and volatile commodity prices and support the efforts of commodity-dependent countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors.

Quick-impact initiatives

34. Given the need to accelerate progress immediately in countries where current trends make the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals unlikely, we resolve to urgently identify and implement country-led initiatives with adequate international support, consistent with long-term national development strategies, that promise immediate and durable improvements in the lives of people and renewed hope for the achievement of the development goals. In this regard, we will take such actions as the distribution of malaria bed nets, including free distribution, where appropriate, and effective anti-malarial treatments, the expansion of local school meal programmes, using home-grown foods where possible, and the

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[40] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

elimination of user fees for primary education and, where appropriate, health-care services.

Systemic issues and global economic decision-making

35. We reaffirm the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end stress the importance of continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern.

36. We reaffirm our commitment to governance, equity and transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems. We are also committed to open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial systems.

37. We also underscore our commitment to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development.

38. We further reaffirm the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and we resolve to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

39. Good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development. In order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries. To this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries.

South-South cooperation

40. We recognize the achievements and great potential of South-South cooperation and encourage the promotion of such cooperation, which complements North-South cooperation as an effective contribution to development and as a means to share best practices and provide enhanced technical cooperation. In this context, we note the recent decision of the leaders of the South, adopted at the Second South Summit and contained in the Doha Declaration[41] and the Doha Plan of Action,[42] to intensify their efforts at South-South cooperation, including through the establishment of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership and other regional cooperation mechanisms, and encourage the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries, inter alia, through triangular cooperation. We also take note with appreciation of the launching of the third round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries as an important instrument to stimulate South-South cooperation.

41. We welcome the work of the United Nations High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation and invite countries to consider supporting the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation within the United Nations Development Programme in order to respond effectively to the development needs of developing countries.

42. We recognize the considerable contribution of arrangements such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund initiated by a group of developing countries, as well as the potential contribution of the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance, to development activities in developing countries.

Education

43. We emphasize the critical role of both formal and informal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration,[35] in particular basic education and training for eradicating illiteracy, and strive for expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty. In this context, we reaffirm the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum in 2000[43] and recognize the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education for All programmes as a tool to achieve the millennium development goal of universal primary education by 2015.

44. We reaffirm our commitment to support developing country efforts to ensure that all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good

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[41] See A/60/111, annex I.

[42] Ibid., annex II.

[43] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

quality, to eliminate gender inequality and imbalance and to renew efforts to improve girls' education. We also commit ourselves to continuing to support the efforts of developing countries in the implementation of the Education for All initiative, including with enhanced resources of all types through the Education for All fast-track initiative in support of country-led national education plans.

45. We commit ourselves to promoting education for peace and human development.

Rural and agricultural development

46. We reaffirm that food security and rural and agricultural development must be adequately and urgently addressed in the context of national development and response strategies and, in this context, will enhance the contributions of indigenous and local communities, as appropriate. We are convinced that the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition, particularly as they affect children, is crucial for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Rural and agricultural development should be an integral part of national and international development policies. We deem it necessary to increase productive investment in rural and agricultural development to achieve food security. We commit ourselves to increasing support for agricultural development and trade capacity-building in the agricultural sector in developing countries. Support for commodity development projects, especially market-based projects, and for their preparation under the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities should be encouraged.

Employment

47. We strongly support fair globalization and resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of our relevant national and international policies as well as our national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. These measures should also encompass the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as defined in International Labour Organization Convention No. 182, and forced labour. We also resolve to ensure full respect for the fundamental principles and rights at work.

Sustainable development: managing and protecting our common environment

48. We reaffirm our commitment to achieve the goal of sustainable development, including through the implementation of Agenda 21[44] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.[37] To this end, we commit ourselves to undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhancing international cooperation, taking into account the Rio principles.[45] These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

49. We will promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, with the developed countries taking the lead and all countries benefiting from the process, as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. In that context, we support developing countries in their efforts to promote a recycling economy.

50. We face serious and multiple challenges in tackling climate change, promoting clean energy, meeting energy needs and achieving sustainable development, and we will act with resolve and urgency in this regard.

51. We recognize that climate change is a serious and long-term challenge that has the potential to affect every part of the globe. We emphasize the need to meet all the commitments and obligations we have undertaken in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[46] and other relevant international agreements, including, for many of us, the Kyoto Protocol.[47] The Convention is the appropriate framework for addressing future action on climate change at the global level.

52. We reaffirm our commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention: to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

53. We acknowledge that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation and participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with the principles of the Convention. We are committed to moving forward the global discussion on long-term cooperative action to address climate change, in accordance with these principles. We stress the importance of the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held in Montreal in November 2005.

54. We acknowledge various partnerships that are under way to advance action on clean energy and climate change, including bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives.

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[44] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[45] Ibid., annex I.

[46] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[47] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

55. We are committed to taking further action through practical international cooperation, inter alia:

(*a*) To promote innovation, clean energy and energy efficiency and conservation; improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks; and accelerate the deployment of cleaner technologies;

(*b*) To enhance private investment, transfer of technologies and capacity-building to developing countries, as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, taking into account their own energy needs and priorities;

(*c*) To assist developing countries to improve their resilience and integrate adaptation goals into their sustainable development strategies, given that adaptation to the effects of climate change due to both natural and human factors is a high priority for all nations, particularly those most vulnerable, namely, those referred to in article 4.8 of the Convention;

(*d*) To continue to assist developing countries, in particular small island developing States, least developed countries and African countries, including those that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, in addressing their adaptation needs relating to the adverse effects of climate change.

56. In pursuance of our commitment to achieve sustainable development, we further resolve:

(*a*) To promote the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development and the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life";

(*b*) To support and strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[48] to address causes of desertification and land degradation, as well as poverty resulting from land degradation, through, inter alia, the mobilization of adequate and predictable financial resources, the transfer of technology and capacity-building at all levels;

(*c*) That the States parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity[49] and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety[50] should support the implementation of the Convention and the Protocol, as well as other biodiversity-related agreements and the Johannesburg commitment for a significant reduction in the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010. The States parties will continue to negotiate within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines,[51] an international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. All States will fulfil commitments and significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 and continue ongoing efforts towards elaborating and negotiating an international regime on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing;

(*d*) To recognize that the sustainable development of indigenous peoples and their communities is crucial in our fight against hunger and poverty;

(*e*) To reaffirm our commitment, subject to national legislation, to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization;

(*f*) To work expeditiously towards the establishment of a worldwide early warning system for all natural hazards with regional nodes, building on existing national and regional capacity such as the newly established Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System;

(*g*) To fully implement the Hyogo Declaration[52] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015[53] adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, in particular those commitments related to assistance for developing countries that are prone to natural disasters and disaster-stricken States in the transition phase towards sustainable physical, social and economic recovery, for risk-reduction activities in post-disaster recovery and for rehabilitation processes;

(*h*) To assist developing countries' efforts to prepare integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the Millennium Declaration[35] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[37] including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation;

(*i*) To accelerate the development and dissemination of affordable and cleaner energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, as well as the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, bearing in mind that access to energy facilitates the eradication of poverty;

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[48] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[49] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[50] UNEP/CBD/ExCOP/1/3 and Corr.1, part two, annex.

[51] UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20, annex I, decision VI/24A.

[52] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[53] Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2).

(*j*) To strengthen the conservation, sustainable management and development of all types of forests for the benefit of current and future generations, including through enhanced international cooperation, so that trees and forests may contribute fully to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, taking full account of the linkages between the forest sector and other sectors. We look forward to the discussions at the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

(*k*) To promote the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, aiming to achieve that by 2020 chemicals are used and produced in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment using transparent and science-based risk assessment and risk management procedures, by adopting and implementing a voluntary strategic approach to international management of chemicals, and to support developing countries in strengthening their capacity for the sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes by providing technical and financial assistance, as appropriate;

(*l*) To improve cooperation and coordination at all levels in order to address issues related to oceans and seas in an integrated manner and promote integrated management and sustainable development of the oceans and seas;

(*m*) To achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, recognizing the urgent need for the provision of increased resources for affordable housing and housing-related infrastructure, prioritizing slum prevention and slum upgrading, and to encourage support for the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and its Slum Upgrading Facility;

(*n*) To acknowledge the invaluable role of the Global Environment Facility in facilitating cooperation with developing countries; we look forward to a successful replenishment this year along with the successful conclusion of all outstanding commitments from the third replenishment;

(*o*) To note that cessation of the transport of radioactive materials through the regions of small island developing States is an ultimate desired goal of small island developing States and some other countries and recognize the right of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law. States should maintain dialogue and consultation, in particular under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Maritime Organization, with the aim of improved mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive materials. States involved in the transport of such materials are urged to continue to engage in dialogue with small island developing States and other States to address their concerns. These concerns include the further development and strengthening, within the appropriate forums, of intern
regulatory regimes to enhance safety, disclosure, li
security and compensation in relation to such transport.

HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other health issu

57. We recognize that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculos
other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire
and serious challenges to the achievement of develo
goals. We acknowledge the substantial efforts and fir
contributions made by the international community,
recognizing that these diseases and other emerging
challenges require a sustained international response.
end, we commit ourselves to:

(*a*) Increasing investment, building on e
mechanisms and through partnership, to improve health s
in developing countries and those with economies in tra
with the aim of providing sufficient health workers, infrastr
management systems and supplies to achieve the health-
Millennium Development Goals by 2015;

(*b*) Implementing measures to increase the capa
adults and adolescents to protect themselves from the
HIV infection;

(*c*) Fully implementing all commitments establis
the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[54] th
stronger leadership, the scaling up of a comprehensive re
to achieve broad multisectoral coverage for prevention
treatment and support, the mobilization of additional res
from national, bilateral, multilateral and private sources a
substantial funding of the Global Fund to Fight
Tuberculosis and Malaria as well as of the HIV/AIDS com
of the work programmes of the United Nations system ag
and programmes engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS;

(*d*) Developing and implementing a package fo
prevention, treatment and care with the aim of coming a
as possible to the goal of universal access to treatment by
for all those who need it, including through increased res
and working towards the elimination of stigma
discrimination, enhanced access to affordable medicines a
reduction of vulnerability of persons affected by HIV/AII
other health issues, in particular orphaned and vul
children and older persons;

(*e*) Ensuring the full implementation of our oblig
under the International Health Regulations adopted by th
eighth World Health Assembly in May 2005,[55] includi
need to support the Global Outbreak Alert and Re
Network of the World Health Organization;

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[54] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[55] World Health Organization, *Fifty-eighth World Health Assembly,
16–25 May 2005, Resolutions and Decisions, Annex* (WHA58/2005
resolution WHA58.3.

(*f*) Working actively to implement the "Three Ones" principles in all countries, including by ensuring that multiple institutions and international partners all work under one agreed HIV/AIDS framework that provides the basis for coordinating the work of all partners, with one national AIDS coordinating authority having a broad-based multisectoral mandate, and under one agreed country-level monitoring and evaluation system. We welcome and support the important recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors;

(*g*) Achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty;

(*h*) Promoting long-term funding, including public-private partnerships where appropriate, for academic and industrial research as well as for the development of new vaccines and microbicides, diagnostic kits, drugs and treatments to address major pandemics, tropical diseases and other diseases, such as avian flu and severe acute respiratory syndrome, and taking forward work on market incentives, where appropriate through such mechanisms as advance purchase commitments;

(*i*) Stressing the need to urgently address malaria and tuberculosis, in particular in the most affected countries, and welcoming the scaling up, in this regard, of bilateral and multilateral initiatives.

Gender equality and empowerment of women

58. We remain convinced that progress for women is progress for all. We reaffirm that the full and effective implementation of the goals and objectives of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[56] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly is an essential contribution to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and we resolve to promote gender equality and eliminate pervasive gender discrimination by:

(*a*) Eliminating gender inequalities in primary and secondary education by the earliest possible date and at all educational levels by 2015;

(*b*) Guaranteeing the free and equal right of women to own and inherit property and ensuring secure tenure of property and housing by women;

(*c*) Ensuring equal access to reproductive health;

(*d*) Promoting women's equal access to labour markets, sustainable employment and adequate labour protection;

(*e*) Ensuring equal access of women to productive assets and resources, including land, credit and technology;

(*f*) Eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and the girl child, including by ending impunity and by ensuring the protection of civilians, in particular women and the girl child, during and after armed conflicts in accordance with the obligations of States under international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

(*g*) Promoting increased representation of women in Government decision-making bodies, including through ensuring their equal opportunity to participate fully in the political process.

59. We recognize the importance of gender mainstreaming as a tool for achieving gender equality. To that end, we undertake to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, and further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender.

Science and technology for development

60. We recognize that science and technology, including information and communication technology, are vital for the achievement of the development goals and that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advancements and enhance their productive capacity. We therefore commit ourselves to:

(*a*) Strengthening and enhancing existing mechanisms and supporting initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(*b*) Promoting and facilitating, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

(*c*) Assisting developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

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[56] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

(*d*) Promoting and supporting greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal;

(*e*) Implementing policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

(*f*) Supporting the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

(*g*) Building a people-centred and inclusive information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help bridge the digital divide, putting the potential of information and communication technologies at the service of development and addressing new challenges of the information society by implementing the outcomes of the Geneva phase of the World Summit on the Information Society and ensuring the success of the second phase of the Summit, to be held in Tunis in November 2005; in this regard, we welcome the establishment of the Digital Solidarity Fund and encourage voluntary contributions to its financing.

Migration and development

61. We acknowledge the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, destination and transit. We recognize that international migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community. We look forward to the high-level dialogue of the General Assembly on international migration and development to be held in 2006, which will offer an opportunity to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize their development benefits and minimize their negative impacts.

62. We reaffirm our resolve to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families.

63. We reaffirm the need to adopt policies and undertake measures to reduce the cost of transferring migrant remittances to developing countries and welcome efforts by Governments and stakeholders in this regard.

Countries with special needs

64. We reaffirm our commitment to address the special needs of the least developed countries and urge all countries and all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, to make concerted efforts and adopt speedy measures for meeting in a timely manner the goals and targets of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010.[56]

65. We recognize the special needs of and challenges faced by landlocked developing countries and therefore reaffirm our commitment to urgently address those needs and challenges through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries[57] and the São Paulo Consensus adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.[58] We encourage the work undertaken by United Nations regional commissions and organizations towards establishing a time-cost methodology for indicators to measure the progress in implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action. We also recognize the special difficulties and concerns of landlocked developing countries in their efforts to integrate their economies into the multilateral trading system. In this regard, priority should be given to the full and timely implementation of the Almaty Declaration[59] and the Almaty Programme of Action.[57]

66. We recognize the special needs and vulnerabilities of small island developing States and reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those needs and vulnerabilities through the full and effective implementation of the Mauritius Strategy adopted by the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[60] the Barbados Programme of Action[61] and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly.[62] We further undertake to promote greater international cooperation and partnership for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy through, inter alia, the mobilization of domestic and international resources, the promotion of international trade as

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[57] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[58] TD/412, part II.

[59] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.

[60] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[61] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[62] Resolution S-22/2, annex.

an engine for development and increased international financial and technical cooperation.

67. We emphasize the need for continued, coordinated and effective international support for achieving the development goals in countries emerging from conflict and in those recovering from natural disasters.

Meeting the special needs of Africa

68. We welcome the substantial progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments and emphasize the need to carry forward the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[63] to promote sustainable growth and development and deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management and gender equality and encourage African countries, with the participation of civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and the development of the region, and also welcome the recent decisions taken by Africa's partners, including the Group of Eight and the European Union, in support of Africa's development efforts, including commitments that will lead to an increase in official development assistance to Africa of 25 billion dollars per year by 2010. We reaffirm our commitment to address the special needs of Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet any of the goals of the Millennium Declaration by 2015, to enable it to enter the mainstream of the world economy, and resolve:

(*a*) To strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development by providing coherent support for the programmes drawn up by African leaders within that framework, including by mobilizing internal and external financial resources and facilitating approval of such programmes by the multilateral financial institutions;

(*b*) To support the African commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality, as well as to basic health care;

(*c*) To support the building of an international infrastructure consortium involving the African Union, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, with the New Partnership for Africa's Development as the main framework, to facilitate public and private infrastructure investment in Africa;

(*d*) To promote a comprehensive and durable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, including through the cancellation of 100 per cent of multilateral debt consistent with the recent Group of Eight proposal for the heavily indebted poor countries, and, on a case-by-case basis, where appropriate, significant debt relief, including, inter alia, cancellation or restructuring for heavily indebted African countries not part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that have unsustainable debt burdens;

(*e*) To make efforts to fully integrate African countries in the international trading system, including through targeted trade capacity-building programmes;

(*f*) To support the efforts of commodity-dependent African countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors and decide to work towards market-based arrangements with the participation of the private sector for commodity price-risk management;

(*g*) To supplement the efforts of African countries, individually and collectively, to increase agricultural productivity, in a sustainable way, as set out in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development as part of an African "Green Revolution";

(*h*) To encourage and support the initiatives of the African Union and subregional organizations to prevent, mediate and resolve conflicts with the assistance of the United Nations, and in this regard welcomes the proposals from the Group of Eight countries to provide support for African peacekeeping;

(*i*) To provide, with the aim of an AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free generation in Africa, assistance for prevention and care and to come as close as possible to achieving the goal of universal access by 2010 to HIV/AIDS treatment in African countries, to encourage pharmaceutical companies to make drugs, including antiretroviral drugs, affordable and accessible in Africa and to ensure increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems.

III. Peace and collective security

69. We recognize that we are facing a whole range of threats that require our urgent, collective and more determined response.

70. We also recognize that, in accordance with the Charter, addressing such threats requires cooperation among all the principal organs of the United Nations within their respective mandates.

71. We acknowledge that we are living in an interdependent and global world and that many of today's threats recognize no national boundaries, are interlinked and must be tackled at the global, regional and national levels in accordance with the Charter and international law.

72. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to work towards a security consensus based on the recognition that many threats are interlinked, that development, peace, security and human

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[63] A/57/304, annex.

rights are mutually reinforcing, that no State can best protect itself by acting entirely alone and that all States need an effective and efficient collective security system pursuant to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Pacific settlement of disputes

73. We emphasize the obligation of States to settle their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, including, when appropriate, by the use of the International Court of Justice. All States should act in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.[64]

74. We stress the importance of prevention of armed conflict in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and solemnly renew our commitment to promote a culture of prevention of armed conflict as a means of effectively addressing the interconnected security and development challenges faced by peoples throughout the world, as well as to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for the prevention of armed conflict.

75. We further stress the importance of a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of armed conflicts and the settlement of disputes and the need for the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General to coordinate their activities within their respective Charter mandates.

76. Recognizing the important role of the good offices of the Secretary-General, including in the mediation of disputes, we support the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen his capacity in this area.

Use of force under the Charter of the United Nations

77. We reiterate the obligation of all Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the Charter. We reaffirm that the purposes and principles guiding the United Nations are, inter alia, to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, and to that end we are determined to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations that might lead to a breach of the peace.

78. We reiterate the importance of promoting and strengthening the multilateral process and of addressing international challenges and problems by strictly abiding by the Charter and the principles of international law, and further stress our commitment to multilateralism.

79. We reaffirm that the relevant provisions of the Charter are sufficient to address the full range of threats to international peace and security. We further reaffirm the authority of the Security Council to mandate coercive action to maintain and restore international peace and security. We stress the importance of acting in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

80. We also reaffirm that the Security Council has primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security. We also note the role of the General Assembly relating to the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

Terrorism

81. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security.

82. We welcome the Secretary-General's identification of elements of a counter-terrorism strategy. These elements should be developed by the General Assembly without delay with a view to adopting and implementing a strategy to promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses, at the national, regional and international levels, to counter terrorism, which also takes into account the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. In this context, we commend the various initiatives to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations.

83. We stress the need to make every effort to reach an agreement on and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.

84. We acknowledge that the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate an international response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations could be considered.

85. We recognize that international cooperation to fight terrorism must be conducted in conformity with international law, including the Charter and relevant international conventions and protocols. States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

86. We reiterate our call upon States to refrain from organizing, financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities and to take appropriate

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[64] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

measures to ensure that their territories are not used for such activities.

87. We acknowledge the important role played by the United Nations in combating terrorism and also stress the vital contribution of regional and bilateral cooperation, particularly at the practical level of law enforcement cooperation and technical exchange.

88. We urge the international community, including the United Nations, to assist States in building national and regional capacity to combat terrorism. We invite the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly and the Security Council, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to assist States in combating terrorism and to enhance the coordination of United Nations activities in this regard.

89. We stress the importance of assisting victims of terrorism and of providing them and their families with support to cope with their loss and their grief.

90. We encourage the Security Council to consider ways to strengthen its monitoring and enforcement role in counter-terrorism, including by consolidating State reporting requirements, taking into account and respecting the different mandates of its counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies. We are committed to cooperating fully with the three competent subsidiary bodies in the fulfilment of their tasks, recognizing that many States continue to require assistance in implementing relevant Security Council resolutions.

91. We support efforts for the early entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism[65] and strongly encourage States to consider becoming parties to it expeditiously and acceding without delay to the twelve other international conventions and protocols against terrorism and implementing them.

Peacekeeping

92. Recognizing that United Nations peacekeeping plays a vital role in helping parties to conflict end hostilities and commending the contribution of United Nations peacekeepers in that regard, noting improvements made in recent years in United Nations peacekeeping, including the deployment of integrated missions in complex situations, and stressing the need to mount operations with adequate capacity to counter hostilities and fulfil effectively their mandates, we urge further development of proposals for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities to reinforce peacekeeping operations in crises. We endorse the creation of an initial operating capability for a standing police capacity to provide coherent, effective and responsive start-up capability for the policing component of the United Nations peacekeeping missions and to assist existing missions through the provision of advice and expertise.

93. Recognizing the important contribution to peace and security by regional organizations as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter and the importance of forging predictable partnerships and arrangements between the United Nations and regional organizations, and noting in particular, given the special needs of Africa, the importance of a strong African Union:

(*a*) We support the efforts of the European Union and other regional entities to develop capacities such as for rapid deployment, standby and bridging arrangements;

(*b*) We support the development and implementation of a ten-year plan for capacity-building with the African Union.

94. We support implementation of the 2001 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.[66]

95. We urge States parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention[67] and Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons[68] to fully implement their respective obligations. We call upon States in a position to do so to provide greater technical assistance to mine-affected States.

96. We underscore the importance of the recommendations of the Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel,[69] and urge that those measures adopted in the relevant General Assembly resolutions based upon the recommendations be fully implemented without delay.

Peacebuilding

97. Emphasizing the need for a coordinated, coherent and integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation with a view to achieving sustainable peace, recognizing the need for a dedicated institutional mechanism to address the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for sustainable development, and recognizing the vital role of the United Nations in that regard,

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[65] Resolution 59/290, annex.

[66] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[67] Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2056, No. 35597).

[68] Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW/CONF.I/16 (Part I), annex B).

[69] A/59/710, paras. 68–93.

we decide to establish a Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body.

98. The main purpose of the Peacebuilding Commission is to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery. The Commission should focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development. In addition, it should provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, develop best practices, help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and extend the period of attention by the international community to post-conflict recovery. The Commission should act in all matters on the basis of consensus of its members.

99. The Peacebuilding Commission should make the outcome of its discussions and recommendations publicly available as United Nations documents to all relevant bodies and actors, including the international financial institutions. The Peacebuilding Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly.

100. The Peacebuilding Commission should meet in various configurations. Country-specific meetings of the Commission, upon invitation of the Organizational Committee referred to in paragraph 101 below, should include as members, in addition to members of the Organizational Committee, representatives from:

(*a*) The country under consideration;

(*b*) Countries in the region engaged in the post-conflict process and other countries that are involved in relief efforts and/or political dialogue, as well as relevant regional and subregional organizations;

(*c*) The major financial, troop and civilian police contributors involved in the recovery effort;

(*d*) The senior United Nations representative in the field and other relevant United Nations representatives;

(*e*) Such regional and international financial institutions as may be relevant.

101. The Peacebuilding Commission should have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its procedures and organizational matters, comprising:

(*a*) Members of the Security Council, including permanent members;

(*b*) Members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups, giving due consideration to those countries that have experienced post-conflict recovery;

(*c*) Top providers of assessed contributions to the United Nations budgets and voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including the standing Peacebuilding Fund, that are not among those selected in (*a*) or (*b*) above;

(*d*) Top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that are not among those selected in (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) above.

102. Representatives from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other institutional donors should be invited to participate in all meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission in a manner suitable to their governing arrangements, in addition to a representative of the Secretary-General.

103. We request the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing Peacebuilding Fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments. The objectives of the Peacebuilding Fund will include ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery.

104. We also request the Secretary-General to establish, within the Secretariat and from within existing resources, a small peacebuilding support office staffed by qualified experts to assist and support the Peacebuilding Commission. The office should draw on the best expertise available.

105. The Peacebuilding Commission should begin its work no later than 31 December 2005.

Sanctions

106. We underscore that sanctions remain an important tool under the Charter in our efforts to maintain international peace and security without recourse to the use of force, and resolve to ensure that sanctions are carefully targeted in support of clear objectives, to comply with sanctions established by the Security Council and to ensure that sanctions are implemented in ways that balance effectiveness to achieve the desired results against the possible adverse consequences, including socio-economic and humanitarian consequences, for populations and third States.

107. Sanctions should be implemented and monitored effectively with clear benchmarks and should be periodically reviewed, as appropriate, and remain for as limited a period as necessary to achieve their objectives and should be terminated once the objectives have been achieved.

108. We call upon the Security Council, with the support of the Secretary-General, to improve its monitoring of the implementation and effects of sanctions, to ensure that sanctions are implemented in an accountable manner, to review regularly the results of such monitoring and to develop a mechanism to address special economic problems arising from the application of sanctions in accordance with the Charter.

109. We also call upon the Security Council, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on sanctions lists and for removing them, as well as for granting humanitarian exemptions.

110. We support efforts through the United Nations to strengthen State capacity to implement sanctions provisions.

Transnational crime

111. We express our grave concern at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by transnational crime, including the smuggling of and trafficking in human beings, the world narcotic drug problem and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and at the increasing vulnerability of States to such crime. We reaffirm the need to work collectively to combat transnational crime.

112. We recognize that trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response. To that end, we urge all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims.

113. We urge all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the relevant international conventions on organized crime and corruption and, following their entry into force, to implement them effectively, including by incorporating the provisions of those conventions into national legislation and by strengthening criminal justice systems.

114. We reaffirm our unwavering determination and commitment to overcome the world narcotic drug problem through international cooperation and national strategies to eliminate both the illicit supply of and demand for illicit drugs.

115. We resolve to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandates, to provide assistance to Member States in those tasks upon request.

Women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts

116. We stress the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding. We reaffirm our commitment to the full and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security. We also underline the importance of integrating a gender perspective and of women having the opportunity for equal participation and full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security, as well as the need to increase their role in decision-making at all levels. We strongly condemn all violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed conflict and the use of sexual exploitation, violence and abuse, and we commit ourselves to elaborating and implementing strategies to report on, prevent and punish gender-based violence.

Protecting children in situations of armed conflict

117. We reaffirm our commitment to promote and protect the rights and welfare of children in armed conflicts. We welcome the significant advances and innovations that have been achieved over the past several years. We welcome in particular the adoption of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005. We call upon States to consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child[70] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.[71] We also call upon States to take effective measures, as appropriate, to prevent the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, contrary to international law, by armed forces and groups, and to prohibit and criminalize such practices.

118. We therefore call upon all States concerned to take concrete measures to ensure accountability and compliance by those responsible for grave abuses against children. We also reaffirm our commitment to ensure that children in armed conflicts receive timely and effective humanitarian assistance, including education, for their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

IV. Human rights and the rule of law

119. We recommit ourselves to actively protecting and promoting all human rights, the rule of law and democracy and recognize that they are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations, and call upon all parts of the United Nations to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their mandates.

120. We reaffirm the solemn commitment of our States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for and the observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[72] and other instruments relating to human rights and international law. The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question.

Human rights

121. We reaffirm that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. While the significance of national and regional

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[70] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[71] Resolution 54/263, annex I.

[72] Resolution 217 A (III).

particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, all States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, have the duty to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

122. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

123. We resolve further to strengthen the United Nations human rights machinery with the aim of ensuring effective enjoyment by all of all human rights and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.

124. We resolve to strengthen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, taking note of the High Commissioner's plan of action, to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges facing the international community, particularly in the areas of technical assistance and capacity-building, through the doubling of its regular budget resources over the next five years with a view to progressively setting a balance between regular budget and voluntary contributions to its resources, keeping in mind other priority programmes for developing countries and the recruitment of highly competent staff on a broad geographical basis and with gender balance, under the regular budget, and we support its closer cooperation with all relevant United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council.

125. We resolve to improve the effectiveness of the human rights treaty bodies, including through more timely reporting, improved and streamlined reporting procedures and technical assistance to States to enhance their reporting capacities and further enhance the implementation of their recommendations.

126. We resolve to integrate the promotion and protection of human rights into national policies and to support the further mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system, as well as closer cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant United Nations bodies.

127. We reaffirm our commitment to continue making progress in the advancement of the human rights of the world's indigenous peoples at the local, national, regional and international levels, including through consultation and collaboration with them, and to present for adoption a final draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as soon as possible.

128. We recognize the need to pay special attention to the human rights of women and children and undertake to advance them in every possible way, including by bringing gender and child-protection perspectives into the human rights agenda.

129. We recognize the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed full enjoyment of their rights without discrimination. We also affirm the need to finalize a comprehensive draft convention on the rights of persons with disabilities.

130. We note that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace and enrich the cultural diversity and heritage of society.

131. We support the promotion of human rights education and learning at all levels, including through the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, as appropriate, and encourage all States to develop initiatives in this regard.

Internally displaced persons

132. We recognize the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[73] as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons and resolve to take effective measures to increase the protection of internally displaced persons.

Refugee protection and assistance

133. We commit ourselves to safeguarding the principle of refugee protection and to upholding our responsibility in resolving the plight of refugees, including through the support of efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement, bringing about the safe and sustainable return of those populations, finding durable solutions for refugees in protracted situations and preventing refugee movement from becoming a source of tension among States. We reaffirm the principle of solidarity and burden-sharing and resolve to support nations in assisting refugee populations and their host communities.

Rule of law

134. Recognizing the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels, we:

(*a*) Reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to an international order based on the rule of law and international law, which is essential for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among States;

(*b*) Support the annual treaty event;

(*c*) Encourage States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to all treaties that relate to the protection of civilians;

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[73] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

(*d*) Call upon States to continue their efforts to eradicate policies and practices that discriminate against women and to adopt laws and promote practices that protect the rights of women and promote gender equality;

(*e*) Support the idea of establishing a rule of law assistance unit within the Secretariat, in accordance with existing relevant procedures, subject to a report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, so as to strengthen United Nations activities to promote the rule of law, including through technical assistance and capacity-building;

(*f*) Recognize the important role of the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, in adjudicating disputes among States and the value of its work, call upon States that have not yet done so to consider accepting the jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with its Statute and consider means of strengthening the Court's work, including by supporting the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice on a voluntary basis.

Democracy

135. We reaffirm that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. We also reaffirm that while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy, that it does not belong to any country or region, and reaffirm the necessity of due respect for sovereignty and the right of self-determination. We stress that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.

136. We renew our commitment to support democracy by strengthening countries' capacity to implement the principles and practices of democracy and resolve to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Member States upon their request. We welcome the establishment of a Democracy Fund at the United Nations. We note that the advisory board to be established should reflect diverse geographical representation. We invite the Secretary-General to help to ensure that practical arrangements for the Democracy Fund take proper account of existing United Nations activity in this field.

137. We invite interested Member States to give serious consideration to contributing to the Fund.

Responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

138. Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means. We accept that responsibility and will act in accordance with it. The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.

139. The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, to help to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out.

140. We fully support the mission of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide.

Children's rights

141. We express dismay at the increasing number of children involved in and affected by armed conflict, as well as all other forms of violence, including domestic violence, sexual abuse and exploitation and trafficking. We support cooperation policies aimed at strengthening national capacities to improve the situation of those children and to assist in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

142. We commit ourselves to respecting and ensuring the rights of each child without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status of the child or his or her parent(s) or legal guardian(s). We call upon States to consider as a priority becoming a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[70]

Human security

143. We stress the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. We recognize that all individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential. To this end, we commit ourselves to

discussing and defining the notion of human security in the General Assembly.

Culture of peace and initiatives on dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions

144. We reaffirm the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace[74] as well as the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations and its Programme of Action[75] adopted by the General Assembly and the value of different initiatives on dialogue among cultures and civilizations, including the dialogue on interfaith cooperation. We commit ourselves to taking action to promote a culture of peace and dialogue at the local, national, regional and international levels and request the Secretary-General to explore enhancing implementation mechanisms and to follow up on those initiatives. In this regard, we also welcome the Alliance of Civilizations initiative announced by the Secretary-General on 14 July 2005.

145. We underline that sports can foster peace and development and can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, and we encourage discussions in the General Assembly for proposals leading to a plan of action on sport and development.

V. Strengthening the United Nations

146. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen the United Nations with a view to enhancing its authority and efficiency, as well as its capacity to address effectively, and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the full range of challenges of our time. We are determined to reinvigorate the intergovernmental organs of the United Nations and to adapt them to the needs of the twenty-first century.

147. We stress that, in order to efficiently perform their respective mandates as provided under the Charter, United Nations bodies should develop good cooperation and coordination in the common endeavour of building a more effective United Nations.

148. We emphasize the need to provide the United Nations with adequate and timely resources with a view to enabling it to carry out its mandates. A reformed United Nations must be responsive to the entire membership, faithful to its founding principles and adapted to carrying out its mandate.

General Assembly

149. We reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations, as well as the role of the Assembly in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law.

150. We welcome the measures adopted by the General Assembly with a view to strengthening its role and authority and the role and leadership of the President of the Assembly and, to that end, we call for their full and speedy implementation.

151. We call for strengthening the relationship between the General Assembly and the other principal organs to ensure better coordination on topical issues that require coordinated action by the United Nations, in accordance with their respective mandates.

Security Council

152. We reaffirm that Member States have conferred on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, acting on their behalf, as provided for by the Charter.

153. We support early reform of the Security Council – an essential element of our overall effort to reform the United Nations – in order to make it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and thus to further enhance its effectiveness and the legitimacy and implementation of its decisions. We commit ourselves to continuing our efforts to achieve a decision to this end and request the General Assembly to review progress on the reform set out above by the end of 2005.

154. We recommend that the Security Council continue to adapt its working methods so as to increase the involvement of States not members of the Council in its work, as appropriate, enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work.

Economic and Social Council

155. We reaffirm the role that the Charter and the General Assembly have vested in the Economic and Social Council and recognize the need for a more effective Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, as well as for implementation of the international development goals agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals. To achieve these objectives, the Council should:

(*a*) Promote global dialogue and partnership on global policies and trends in the economic, social, environmental and humanitarian fields. For this purpose, the Council should serve as a quality platform for high-level engagement among Member States and with the international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society on emerging global trends, policies and action and develop its ability to respond better and more rapidly to developments in the international economic, environmental and social fields;

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[74] Resolutions 53/243 A and B.

[75] See resolution 56/6.

(*b*) Hold a biennial high-level Development Cooperation Forum to review trends in international development cooperation, including strategies, policies and financing, promote greater coherence among the development activities of different development partners and strengthen the links between the normative and operational work of the United Nations;

(*c*) Ensure follow-up of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the internationally agreed development goals, and hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews to assess progress, drawing on its functional and regional commissions and other international institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates;

(*d*) Support and complement international efforts aimed at addressing humanitarian emergencies, including natural disasters, in order to promote an improved, coordinated response from the United Nations;

(*e*) Play a major role in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities.

156. We stress that in order to fully perform the above functions, the organization of work, the agenda and the current methods of work of the Economic and Social Council should be adapted.

Human Rights Council

157. Pursuant to our commitment to further strengthen the United Nations human rights machinery, we resolve to create a Human Rights Council.

158. The Council will be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner.

159. The Council should address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and make recommendations thereon. It should also promote effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system.

160. We request the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, to be completed as soon as possible during the sixtieth session, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council.

Secretariat and management reform

161. We recognize that in order to effectively comply with the principles and objectives of the Charter, we need an efficient, effective and accountable Secretariat. Its staff shall act in accordance with Article 100 of the Charter, in a culture of organizational accountability, transparency and integrity. Consequently we:

(*a*) Recognize the ongoing reform measures carried out by the Secretary-General to strengthen accountability and oversight, improve management performance and transparency and reinforce ethical conduct, and invite him to report to the General Assembly on the progress made in their implementation;

(*b*) Emphasize the importance of establishing effective and efficient mechanisms for responsibility and accountability of the Secretariat;

(*c*) Urge the Secretary-General to ensure that the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity shall be the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with Article 101 of the Charter;

(*d*) Welcome the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure ethical conduct, more extensive financial disclosure for United Nations officials and enhanced protection for those who reveal wrongdoing within the Organization. We urge the Secretary-General to scrupulously apply the existing standards of conduct and develop a system-wide code of ethics for all United Nations personnel. In this regard, we request the Secretary-General to submit details on an ethics office with independent status, which he intends to create, to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

(*e*) Pledge to provide the United Nations with adequate resources, on a timely basis, to enable the Organization to implement its mandates and achieve its objectives, having regard to the priorities agreed by the General Assembly and the need to respect budget discipline. We stress that all Member States should meet their obligations with regard to the expenses of the Organization;

(*f*) Strongly urge the Secretary-General to make the best and most efficient use of resources in accordance with clear rules and procedures agreed by the General Assembly, in the interest of all Member States, by adopting the best management practices, including effective use of information and communication technologies, with a view to increasing efficiency and enhancing organizational capacity, concentrating on those tasks that reflect the agreed priorities of the Organization.

162. We reaffirm the role of the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization, in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter. We request the Secretary-General to make proposals to the General Assembly for its consideration on the conditions and measures necessary for him to carry out his managerial responsibilities effectively.

163. We commend the Secretary-General's previous and ongoing efforts to enhance the effective management of the United Nations and his commitment to update the Organization.

Bearing in mind our responsibility as Member States, we emphasize the need to decide on additional reforms in order to make more efficient use of the financial and human resources available to the Organization and thus better comply with its principles, objectives and mandates. We call on the Secretary-General to submit proposals for implementing management reforms to the General Assembly for consideration and decision in the first quarter of 2006, which will include the following elements:

(*a*) We will ensure that the United Nations budgetary, financial and human resource policies, regulations and rules respond to the current needs of the Organization and enable the efficient and effective conduct of its work, and request the Secretary-General to provide an assessment and recommendations to the General Assembly for decision during the first quarter of 2006. The assessment and recommendations of the Secretary-General should take account of the measures already under way for the reform of human resources management and the budget process;

(*b*) We resolve to strengthen and update the programme of work of the United Nations so that it responds to the contemporary requirements of Member States. To this end, the General Assembly and other relevant organs will review all mandates older than five years originating from resolutions of the General Assembly and other organs, which would be complementary to the existing periodic reviews of activities. The General Assembly and the other organs should complete and take the necessary decisions arising from this review during 2006. We request the Secretary-General to facilitate this review with analysis and recommendations, including on the opportunities for programmatic shifts that could be considered for early General Assembly consideration;

(*c*) A detailed proposal on the framework for a one-time staff buyout to improve personnel structure and quality, including an indication of costs involved and mechanisms to ensure that it achieves its intended purpose.

164. We recognize the urgent need to substantially improve the United Nations oversight and management processes. We emphasize the importance of ensuring the operational independence of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. Therefore:

(*a*) The expertise, capacity and resources of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in respect of audit and investigations will be significantly strengthened as a matter of urgency;

(*b*) We request the Secretary-General to submit an independent external evaluation of the auditing and oversight system of the United Nations, including the specialized agencies, including the roles and responsibilities of management, with due regard to the nature of the auditing and oversight bodies in question. This evaluation will take place within the context of the comprehensive review of the governance arrangements. We ask the General Assembly to adopt measures during its sixtieth session at the earliest possible stage, based on the consideration of recommendations of the evaluation and those made by the Secretary-General;

(*c*) We recognize that additional measures are needed to enhance the independence of the oversight structures. We therefore request the Secretary-General to submit detailed proposals to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session for its early consideration on the creation of an independent oversight advisory committee, including its mandate, composition, selection process and qualification of experts;

(*d*) We authorize the Office of Internal Oversight Services to examine the feasibility of expanding its services to provide internal oversight to United Nations agencies that request such services in such a way as to ensure that the provision of internal oversight services to the Secretariat will not be compromised.

165. We insist on the highest standards of behaviour from all United Nations personnel and support the considerable efforts under way with respect to the implementation of the Secretary-General's policy of zero tolerance regarding sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel, both at Headquarters and in the field. We encourage the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly leading to a comprehensive approach to victims' assistance by 31 December 2005.

166. We encourage the Secretary-General and all decision-making bodies to take further steps in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the policies and decisions of the Organization.

167. We strongly condemn all attacks against the safety and security of personnel engaged in United Nations activities. We call upon States to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel[76] and stress the need to conclude negotiations on a protocol expanding the scope of legal protection during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.

System-wide coherence

168. We recognize that the United Nations brings together a unique wealth of expertise and resources on global issues. We commend the extensive experience and expertise of the various development-related organizations, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system in their diverse and complementary fields of activity and their important contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the other development objectives established by various United Nations conferences.

169. We support stronger system-wide coherence by implementing the following measures:

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[76] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

Policy

- Strengthening linkages between the normative work of the United Nations system and its operational activities
- Coordinating our representation on the governing boards of the various development and humanitarian agencies so as to ensure that they pursue a coherent policy in assigning mandates and allocating resources throughout the system
- Ensuring that the main horizontal policy themes, such as sustainable development, human rights and gender, are taken into account in decision-making throughout the United Nations

Operational activities

- Implementing current reforms aimed at a more effective, efficient, coherent, coordinated and better-performing United Nations country presence with a strengthened role for the senior resident official, whether special representative, resident coordinator or humanitarian coordinator, including appropriate authority, resources and accountability, and a common management, programming and monitoring framework
- Inviting the Secretary-General to launch work to further strengthen the management and coordination of United Nations operational activities so that they can make an even more effective contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, including proposals for consideration by Member States for more tightly managed entities in the fields of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment

Humanitarian assistance

- Upholding and respecting the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence and ensuring that humanitarian actors have safe and unhindered access to populations in need in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws
- Supporting the efforts of countries, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to prepare for and respond rapidly to natural disasters and mitigate their impact
- Strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations humanitarian response, inter alia, by improving the timeliness and predictability of humanitarian funding, in part by improving the Central Emergency Revolving Fund
- Further developing and improving, as required, mechanisms for the use of emergency standby capacities, under the auspices of the United Nations, for a timely response to humanitarian emergencies

Environmental activities

- Recognizing the need for more efficient environmental activities in the United Nations system, with enhanced coordination, improved policy advice and guidance, strengthened scientific knowledge, assessment and cooperation, better treaty compliance, while respecting the legal autonomy of the treaties, and better integration of environmental activities in the broader sustainable development framework at the operational level, including through capacity-building, we agree to explore the possibility of a more coherent institutional framework to address this need, including a more integrated structure, building on existing institutions and internationally agreed instruments, as well as the treaty bodies and the specialized agencies

Regional organizations

170. We support a stronger relationship between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, pursuant to Chapter VIII of the Charter, and therefore resolve:

(*a*) To expand consultation and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations through formalized agreements between the respective secretariats and, as appropriate, involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Security Council;

(*b*) To ensure that regional organizations that have a capacity for the prevention of armed conflict or peacekeeping consider the option of placing such capacity in the framework of the United Nations Standby Arrangements System;

(*c*) To strengthen cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields.

Cooperation between the United Nations and parliaments

171. We call for strengthened cooperation between the United Nations and national and regional parliaments, in particular through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to furthering all aspects of the Millennium Declaration in all fields of the work of the United Nations and ensuring the effective implementation of United Nations reform.

Participation of local authorities, the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations

172. We welcome the positive contributions of the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental

organizations, in the promotion and implementation of development and human rights programmes and stress the importance of their continued engagement with Governments, the United Nations and other international organizations in these key areas.

173. We welcome the dialogue between those organizations and Member States, as reflected in the first informal interactive hearings of the General Assembly with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector.

174. We underline the important role of local authorities in contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

175. We encourage responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the Global Compact.

Charter of the United Nations

176. Considering that the Trusteeship Council no longer meets and has no remaining functions, we should delete Chapter XIII of the Charter and references to the Council in Chapter XII.

177. Taking into account General Assembly resolution 50/52 of 11 December 1995 and recalling the related discussions conducted in the General Assembly, bearing in mind the profound cause for the founding of the United Nations and looking to our common future, we resolve to delete references to "enemy States" in Articles 53, 77 and 107 of the Charter.

178. We request the Security Council to consider the composition, mandate and working methods of the Military Staff Committee.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

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59/281.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	48
59/300.	Comprehensive review of a strategy to eliminate future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations	48

RESOLUTION 59/281

Adopted at the 84th plenary meeting, on 29 March 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/472/Add.1, para. 7)[1]

59/281. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Affirming that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

Considering the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

Noting the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries,

Bearing in mind the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;[2]

2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, contained in paragraphs 22 to 154 of its report;

3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;

4. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to the United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chairman of the Special Committee, become members at the following session
Special Committee;

5. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accor
with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehe
review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations
their aspects and shall review the implementation of its pr
proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhan
capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities
field;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a
on its work to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda
sixtieth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review
whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their asp

RESOLUTION 59/300

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote
recommendation of the Committee (A/59/472/Add.2, para. 7)[3]

59/300. Comprehensive review of a strategy to elimina future sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February
and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 58/315 of
2004,

Recalling its resolution 59/281 of 29 March 20
which it endorsed the recommendation in paragraph 56
report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Oper
that the Secretary-General make available to the United N
membership, no later than the first week of April 2
comprehensive report on the issue of sexual exploitati
abuse by military, civilian police and civilian person
United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, on 24 March
transmitted to the President of the General Assembly a re
his Adviser concerning sexual exploitation and abuse by
Nations peacekeeping personnel,[5]

Affirming the need for the Organization to adopt
delay a comprehensive strategy to eliminate future
exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacek

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[1] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1).

[3] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsore
Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Polan

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth*
Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19/Rev.1), part one, chap. III, sect. D.

[5] See A/59/710.

operations as recommended by the Special Committee and the Adviser to the Secretary-General,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to take strong and effective steps in this regard,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Adviser to the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, contained in chapter II of the report on its 2005 resumed session;[6]

3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and the relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, and supports the request of the Special Committee to the Secretary-General that he provide a progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee at its next regular session;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to include this issue in its report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/59/19/Rev.1), part two.

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RESOLUTION 59/13 B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/531/Add.1, para. 6)[1]

59/13. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor

B[2]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor[3] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1272 (1999) of 25 October 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Transitional Administration, the last of which was resolution 1392 (2002) of 31 January 2002, by which the mandate was extended until 20 May 2002,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1410 (2002) of 17 May 2002, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor as of 20 May 2002 for an initial period of twelve months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the last of which was resolution 1573 (2004) of 16 November 2004, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission for a final period of six months until 20 May 2005,

Recalling further its resolution 54/246 A of 23 December 1999 on the financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and its subsequent resolutions on the financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor, the latest of which was resolution 59/13 A of 29 October 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission and to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to complete its administrative liquidation,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 66.4 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-one Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Transitional Administration and the Mission in full;

3. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[5]

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[6]

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[1] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

[2] Resolution 59/13, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum (A/59/49 and A/59/49 (Vol. I)/Corr. 1), vol. I, becomes resolution 59/13 A.

[3] A/59/637 and A/59/655.

[4] A/59/736 and Add.17.

[5] A/59/736/Add.17.

[6] A/59/655.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

9. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor the amount of 1,757,800 dollars, inclusive of 1,662,200 dollars for the administrative liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005 and 78,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 17,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

Financing of the appropriation

10. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,662,200 dollars for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

11. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 10 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 119,400 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005;

12. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 78,200 dollars for the support account and the amount of 17,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

13. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 12,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, comprising the prorated share of 11,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 1,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

14. *Decides further* that for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 10 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 18,065,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

15. *Decides* that for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 18,065,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 14 above;

16. *Decides also* that the increase of 392,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 18,065,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 14 and 15 above;

17. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

18. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

19. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor".

RESOLUTION 59/14 B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/527/Add.1, para. 7)[7]

59/14. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

B[8]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone[9] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[10]

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[7] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[8] Resolution 59/14, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum (A/59/49 and A/59/49 (Vol. I)/Corr. 1), vol. I, becomes resolution 59/14 A.

[9] A/59/635 and Corr.1, A/59/758 and Corr.1 and A/59/759.

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council revised and extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1562 (2004) of 17 September 2004,

Recalling its resolution 53/29 of 20 November 1998 on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone and subsequent resolutions on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, the latest of which was resolution 59/14 A of 29 October 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 94.5 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[11] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[12]

14. *Decides* to reduce the appropriation authorized for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 under the terms of its resolution 57/291 B of 18 June 2003 from 543,489,900 dollars to 509,436,300 dollars, the amount apportioned among Member States in respect of the same period;

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[10] A/59/736 and Add.9.

[11] A/59/736/Add.9.

[12] A/59/635 and Corr.1.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

15. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone the amount of 113,216,400 dollars, inclusive of 89,606,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2005, 17,932,900 dollars for the liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2006, 4,642,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,035,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides further* to apportion among Member States the amount of 113,216,400 dollars at a monthly rate of 9,434,700 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,047,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,307,800 dollars approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, the prorated share of 656,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 33,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides also* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 54,054,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

19. *Decides further* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 54,054,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 239,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 54,054,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs
and 19 above;

Donation of assets to the Government of Sierra Leone

21. *Approves* the donation of the assets of the Missi
with a total inventory value of 8,406,072 dollars a
corresponding residual value of 3,829,178 dollars, to t
Government of Sierra Leone;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall
financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeepi
missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue
take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of
personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participati
in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Secur
Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission
cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable
the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate,
accordance with the procedure and practices established by t
General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of
sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the Unit
Nations Mission in Sierra Leone".

RESOLUTION 59/15 B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on
recommendation of the Committee (A/59/528/Add.1, para. 6)[13]

59/15. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi

B[14]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General
the financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi[15] a
the related reports of the Advisory Committee
Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[16]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1545 (2004)
21 May 2004, by which the Council authorized, for an ini
period of six months as from 1 June 2004, with the intention

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[13] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by
Chairman of the Committee.

[14] Resolution 59/15, in section VI of the *Official Records of the Gene
Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigend
(A/59/49 and A/59/49 (Vol. I)/Corr. 1), vol. I, becomes resolution 59/15 A

[15] A/59/748.

[16] A/59/736 and Add.12.

renew it for further periods, the deployment of a peacekeeping operation called the United Nations Operation in Burundi, and the subsequent resolution 1577 (2004) of 1 December 2004, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 1 June 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 58/312 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolution 59/15 A of 29 October 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the tasks of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Burundi as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 88.7 million United States dollars, representing some 25 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Operation;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[17] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Notes with concern* that the Status of Forces Agreement remains unsigned, and requests that this be finalized as a matter of urgency;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Operation against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Operation;

Expenditure report for the period from 21 April to 30 June 2004

14. *Takes note* of the expenditure report for the Operation for the period from 21 April to 30 June 2004;[18]

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Burundi the amount of 49,709,300 dollars previously authorized and apportioned for the establishment of the Operation for the period from 21 April to 30 June 2004 under the terms of its resolution 58/312;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

16. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Burundi the amount of 307,693,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 292,272,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 12,609,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 2,811,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

17. *Decides further* to apportion among Member States the amount of 307,693,100 dollars at a monthly rate of

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[17] A/59/736/Add.12.

[18] A/59/748, sect. IV.

25,641,091 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003 and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 10,306,800 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,297,100 dollars approved for the Operation for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, the prorated share of 1,782,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 227,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Decides also* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and interest income in the amount of 9,470,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

20. *Decides further* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and interest income in the amount of 9,470,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides* that the decrease of 33,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 9,470,200 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Operation, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi".

RESOLUTION 59/16 B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/529/Add.1, para. 6)[19]

59/16. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

B[20]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[21] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[22]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for an initial period of twelve months as from 4 April 2004, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 1600 (2005) of 4 May 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 58/310 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolution 59/16 A of 29 October 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

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[19] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

[20] Resolution 59/16, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum (A/59/49 and A/59/49 (Vol. I)/Corr. 1), vol. I, becomes resolution 59/16 A.

[21] A/59/750.

[22] A/59/736 and Add.15.

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 43.8 million United States dollars, representing some 11 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Operation;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[23] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Operation against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Operation;

Expenditure report for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004

13. *Takes note* of the expenditure report for the Operation for the period from 4 April to 30 June 2004;[24]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire the amount of 386,892,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 367,501,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 15,856,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,535,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 386,892,500 dollars at a monthly rate of 32,241,041 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in Assembly resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

16. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 10,150,900 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,623,600 dollars approved for the Operation for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, the prorated share of 2,241,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 286,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 13,328,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

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[23] A/59/736/Add.15.

[24] A/59/750, sect. IV.

18. *Decides also* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 13,328,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides further* that the decrease of 219,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 13,328,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Operation, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire".

RESOLUTION 59/17 B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/530/Add.1, para. 7)[25]

59/17. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

B[26]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti[27] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[28]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolution 1576 (2004) of 29 November 2004, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 1 June 2005,

Recalling further its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolution 59/17 A of 29 October 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 80.8 million United States dollars, representing some 35 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the

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[25] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee.

[26] Resolution 59/17, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum (A/59/49 and A/59/49 (Vol. I)/Corr. 1), vol. I, becomes resolution 59/17 A.

[27] A/59/745.

[28] A/59/736 and Add.13.

reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[29] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Notes* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[29]

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to address, as a matter of urgency, structural and management problems that remain to be thoroughly resolved as previously determined by the General Assembly;

13. *Decides* that the protocol functions shall be absorbed within the existing staff strength of the Mission;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to utilize expertise existing within the United Nations system that could support the Mission in carrying out substantive activities mandated by the Security Council;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Expenditure report for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2004

17. *Takes note* of the expenditure report for the Mission for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2004;[30]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

18. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 494,887,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 470,073,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 20,289,800 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,523,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

19. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 494,887,000 dollars at a monthly rate of 41,240,583 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006 as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

20. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 13,303,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 10,069,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 2,867,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 365,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance of 14,703,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004 as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

22. *Decides also* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance of 14,703,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 21 above;

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[29] A/59/736/Add.13.

[30] A/59/745, sect. IV.

23. *Decides further* that the decrease of 326,300 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 14,703,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 21 and 22 above;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

RESOLUTION 59/264 B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/588/Add.1, para. 6)[31]

59/264. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

B[32]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the twelve-month period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,[33] the related section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[34] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations in respect of that period,[35]

1. *Accepts* the audited financial statements on the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[36]

2. *Takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;[37]

3. *Also takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[34] related to the report of the Board of Auditors,[37] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004;[35]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors as well as the priorities for their implementation, including the office holders to be held accountable;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on measures undertaken to implement paragraph 6 above;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, including those relating to the issue of the management of rations in peacekeeping operations as a whole and the management of air operations, and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee in a prompt and timely manner;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing the recommendations referred to in paragraph 81 of the report of the Board of Auditors,[37] to take into account that this relates solely to the recommendations of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations as adopted by the General Assembly which have not been fully implemented to date.

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[31] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[32] Resolution 59/264, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* and corrigendum (A/59/49 and A/59/49 (Vol. I)/Corr. 1), vol. I, becomes resolution 59/264 A.

[33] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/59/5 and A/59/5 (Vol. II)/Corr.1), vol. II.

[34] A/59/736, sect. II.

[35] A/59/704.

[36] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/59/5 and/59/5 (Vol. II)/Corr.1), vol. II., chap. V.

[37] Ibid., chap. II.

RESOLUTION 59/282

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/448/Add.3, para. 12)[38]

59/282. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005

The General Assembly,

I

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council[39] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[40]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council[39] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[40]

2. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of presenting the budgets of large missions in a manner that is more suitable for their size and complexity;

4. *Reiterates* that the charging of expenditures against the appropriation for special political missions is subject to the extension of the respective mandates;

5. *Notes* that an additional amount of 82,472,600 United States dollars is requested for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq for the period from 1 May to 31 December 2005 and an additional amount of 701,800 dollars is requested for the United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville for the period from 16 February to 15 August 2005, including the liquidation period;

6. *Approves* the budgets of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq and the United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville as set out in table 1 of the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Decides* to appropriate, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 11 of annex I to its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005, the amount of 83,174,400 dollars for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq and the United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville;

8. *Also decides* to appropriate the amount of 4,131,200 dollars under section 34, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005;

II

Information and communication technology strategy

Recalling its resolutions 57/295 of 20 December 2002, 58/270 of 23 December 2003, 59/126 B of 10 December 2004 and 59/265 of 23 December 2004,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the information and communication technology strategy[41] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[42]

Acknowledging that investment in information and communication technology is not an end in itself and should be aimed at improving the quality and timely delivery of mandates in a cost-effective manner,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on progress in implementing the information and communication technology strategy[41] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[42]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop and implement cost-neutral measures to provide Member States with secure access to the information currently accessible only on the Intranet ("iSeek") of the Secretariat in the working languages of the United Nations;

3. *Takes note* of the ongoing efforts in the field of disaster recovery and security threats in the new Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat as well as in the Information Technology Services Division of the Office of Central Support Services of the Department of Management, and encourages all decision-takers involved to elaborate a comprehensive approach in this matter;

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[38] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[39] A/59/534/Add.3 and Corr.1.

[40] A/59/569/Add.3.

[41] A/59/265.

[42] A/59/558, paras. 2–18.

4. *Requests* a more detailed analysis of the return on investment and the impact of such investment on the quality and timeliness of service delivery and of the resource requirements resulting from information and communication technology projects, as described in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General,[41] in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007 and future budgets;

5. *Takes note* of the ongoing efforts for the elaboration of a comprehensive information and communication technology strategy, and reiterates the need for further integration and compatibility of administrative platforms of the inter-agency network and, in this regard, invites the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to pay due attention to the issue;

6. *Recognizes* that technological infrastructures and supportive applications in the United Nations are based on Latin script, which leads to difficulties in processing non-Latin and bidirectional scripts, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that technological infrastructures and supportive applications in the United Nations fully support Latin, non-Latin and bidirectional scripts so as to enhance the equality of the official languages of the United Nations;

7. *Takes note* that some projects listed in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General are on hold, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their implementation, as feasible;

8. *Recalls* of section II, paragraphs 9 and 10, of its resolution 59/266 of 23 December 2004, takes note of paragraph 5 of the report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[42] and requests the Secretary-General to report on measures to improve the Galaxy tool;

9. *Notes with appreciation* that public wireless Internet (Wi-Fi) hot spots have been made available in the Secretariat Building, and notes the intention of the Secretary-General to extend wireless coverage to the entire United Nations compound;

III

Conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials: members of the International Court of Justice and judges and ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Recalling section VIII of its resolution 53/214 of 18 December 1998, its resolution 56/285 of 27 June 2002 and its resolution 57/289 of 20 December 2002,

Recalling also Article 32 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as well as relevant General Assembly resolutions that govern the conditions of service and compensation for the members of the International Court of Justice and the judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[43] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[44]

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report,[44] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

2. *Reaffirms* the principle that conditions of service and compensation for non-Secretariat United Nations officials shall be separate and distinct from those of officials of the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in future reports on the conditions of service of the members of the Court and the judges of the Tribunals, to present clearly information on annual salaries payable in both United States dollars and the applicable local currency, with full information on the actual dollar requirements for the budget concerned;

4. *Decides*, with retroactive effect from 1 January 2005, to increase the annual salary of the members of the Court and the judges and ad litem judges of the Tribunals by 6.3 per cent, as an interim measure and pending a decision based on the report requested in paragraph 8 below;

5. *Also decides* that, with retroactive effect from 1 January 2005, the annual value of all pensions in payment shall be increased by 6.3 per cent as an interim measure and pending a decision based on the report requested in paragraph 8 below;

6. *Further decides* that, in addition to the provisions of paragraph 2 of its resolution 40/257 C of 18 December 1985, with retroactive effect from 1 January 2005, those members of the Court who have taken up and maintained a bona fide primary residence at The Hague for less than five continuous years during their service with the Court shall be eligible, upon the completion of their appointment and resettlement outside the Netherlands, to receive a lump sum prorated on the basis of the ceiling of eighteen weeks of annual net base salary that is payable to members of the Court who have served for five continuous years, and also decides that those members of the

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[43] A/C.5/59/2 and Corr.1.

[44] A/59/557.

Court who have similarly taken up and maintained a bona fide primary residence at The Hague for more than five but less than nine continuous years shall be eligible upon the completion of their appointment and resettlement outside the Netherlands for a lump sum prorated on the basis of the ceiling of twenty-four weeks of annual net base salary that is payable to members of the Court who have served for nine continuous years or more;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the additional expenditures resulting from the above decisions in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005 and the second performance reports on the budgets of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2004–2005;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, including proposals for a mechanism of remuneration based on market exchange rates and local retail price fluctuations that limits the divergence of such remuneration from that of comparable positions of seniority within the United Nations system, on the protection of pensions in payment to former judges and their survivors as well as on the differences between the pension benefits of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the one hand and the members of the International Court of Justice on the other;

9. *Decides* that the conditions of service and compensation for the members of the International Court of Justice and the judges and ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda shall next be reviewed at its sixty-first session.

RESOLUTION 59/283

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/773, para. 11)[45]

59/283. Administration of justice at the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/307 of 15 April 2003 and 59/266 of 23 December 2004,

Stressing that the system of justice in the United Nations as a whole should be independent, transparent, effective, efficient and fair,

Stressing also the importance of increased transparency in decision-making and increased accountability of managers for the system,

Noting that the existing system should respect the principle of due process and provide for appropriate peer review,

Noting with concern the continuing backlog of appeals in various parts of the system,

Emphasizing the necessity of informal mechanisms for the early and swift resolution of disputes in the Secretariat, in particular through a direct dialogue between managers and staff,

Emphasizing also the importance for the United Nations to have an efficient and effective system of internal justice so as to ensure that individuals and the Organization are held accountable for their actions in accordance with relevant resolutions and regulations,

Welcoming the increased focus on training for all participants in the system of administration of justice,

Recognizing that a transparent, impartial and effective system of administration of justice is a necessary condition for ensuring fair and just treatment of United Nations staff and important for the success of human resources reform in the Organization,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat,[46] on the role of the Panels on Discrimination and Other Grievances,[47] on the outcome of the work of the Joint Appeals Board during 2001 and 2002[48] and on the outcome of the work of the Joint Appeals Board during 2002 and 2003,[49] the comprehensive report of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal on its activities,[50] the reports of the Secretary-General on the possibility of the financial independence of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal from the Office of Legal Affairs[51] and on measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religion or language in the United Nations,[52] the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the management review of the appeals process at the United Nations,[53] the report of the Secretary-General containing the cost implications of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services following its management review of the appeals process,[54] the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Administration of justice: harmonization of the statutes of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal",[55] the note by the Secretary-General containing his comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,[56] the note by the Secretary-General on compensation for members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal,[57] the letter dated 18 November 2003 from the President of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee[58] and the interim report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[59]

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[45] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[46] A/59/449.

[47] A/59/414.

[48] A/58/300.

[49] A/59/70.

[50] A/58/680.

[51] A/59/78.

[52] A/59/211.

[53] A/59/408.

Regretting that the present system of administration of justice in the Secretariat continues to be slow, cumbersome and costly,

Regretting also that the related reports were not introduced at its fifty-eighth session, as requested in its resolution 57/307, and that, in addition, they were submitted and issued late at its fifty-ninth session,

1. *Notes* the importance of having a strong administration of justice mechanism that avoids duplication and overlap within the formal processes;

2. *Regrets* the continued serious delays in the appeals process, and stresses the need to implement measures to improve the appeals process to make it more efficient;

I

Cross-cutting issues – general guidelines

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat,[46] on the role of the Panels on Discrimination and Other Grievances,[47] on the outcome of the work of the Joint Appeals Board during 2001 and 2002,[48] on the outcome of the work of the Joint Appeals Board during 2002 and 2003,[49] on the possibility of the financial independence of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal from the Office of Legal Affairs,[51] on measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religion or language in the United Nations[52] and his report containing the cost implications of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services following its management review of the appeals process;[54]

4. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the management review of the appeals process at the United Nations;[53]

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions set out in its report,[59] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

6. *Stresses* that the administrative law framework of the Organization should allow all levels of United Nations staff to obtain due process, regardless of their location, grade or contractual arrangement;

7. *Appreciates* the efforts made by staff volunteering their services in the system of justice of the United Nations, and stresses the need to provide them with further training;

8. *Takes note with interest* of the option described in paragraph 30 of the report of the Secretary-General,[46] and requests the Secretary-General to explore the implications of this option and to report thereon in the context of his annual report on the administration of justice in the Secretariat;

9. *Affirms* that the functions of staff members selected to serve under the new system are official in nature, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that those staff members are given sufficient time off from their substantive responsibilities to perform their functions;

10. *Recognizes* that the system of administration of justice, being heavily dependent on volunteers, requires frequent and comprehensive training of participants, and calls upon the Secretary-General to organize periodic training at each of the headquarters duty stations for all staff involved in the system of administration of justice;

11. *Stresses* the importance of the proper implementation of a sound performance appraisal system as a potential means of avoiding conflict;

12. *Also stresses* the need to provide training in managerial skills to improve conflict resolution skills of managers;

13. *Further stresses* the need to link the ability of managers to respond in the course of a proceeding with their own individual performance appraisal;

14. *Notes* that staff rule 112.3, which relates to the financial liability of managers, has yet to be implemented, also notes the issuance of the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2004/14, and requests the Secretary-General to report on its implementation to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expeditiously implement the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

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[54] A/59/706.

[55] A/59/280 and Corr.1.

[56] A/59/280/Add.1.

[57] A/C.5/59/12.

[58] A/C.5/58/16.

[59] A/59/715.

16. *Decides* that the time limits recommended by the Office of Internal Oversight Services will be mandatory within the appeals process once adequate capacity is in place, and no later than 1 January 2006;

17. *Also decides* that measures should be taken to eliminate the appearance of conflict of interest, and towards this end requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the transfer of the responsibility for formulating decisions on appeals from the Department of Management of the Secretariat to the Office of the Secretary-General;

II

The informal mechanism of administration of justice

Ombudsman

18. *Stresses* the importance of the Office of the Ombudsman as the primary means of informal dispute resolution, and reaffirms General Assembly resolution 56/253 of 24 December 2001 on the establishment of the Office;

19. *Requests* that the Office of the Ombudsman continue and expand its outreach activities, in particular to local, national and General Service staff, in order to facilitate equal access and awareness-raising, bearing in mind the structure, activities and operational environment of the Organization;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals for strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman through improved access to it for staff serving in different locations;

21. *Invites* the Office of the Ombudsman to reduce all possible delays in responding to the requests of staff in order to ensure that staff are encouraged to seek resolution of conflict in an informal way;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of his annual report on the administration of justice in the Secretariat, information on the activities of the Ombudsman, including general statistical information and information on trends and comments on policies, procedures and practices that have come to the attention of the Ombudsman;

III

The formal mechanisms of administration of justice

Panel of Counsel

23. *Takes note* of the role of the Coordinator of the Panel of Counsel, in preliminary consultations before initiation of the formal appeals process, to support an informal resolution at an early stage;

24. *Stresses* the role of staff representatives in advising and assisting staff in addressing issues informally and formally;

25. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the capacities of the Panels of Counsel by increasing the opportunity for training on the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules, policies, procedures or precedents for staff serving on the Panels, in view of the urgent need to strengthen legal advice and administrative support for staff members submitting an appeal;

26. *Invites* staff representatives to explore the possibility of establishing a staff-funded scheme in the Organization that provides legal advice and support to the staff; staff representatives may consult with the Secretary-General as they deem appropriate;

27. *Invites* the Secretary-General to consider appropriate incentives to be built into the system to encourage staff members to serve on the Panels;

28. *Encourages* the Panel of Counsel to increase outreach activities, and requests the Secretary-General to consider the inclusion of travel costs in section 28A, Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007, for this purpose;

Administrative Law Unit

29. *Notes* that the Administrative Law Unit has the multiple functions of administrative review, appeals, disciplinary matters and advisory services;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly by the end of its fifty-ninth session proposals to separate the above-mentioned functions, through the redeployment of resources, in order to avoid conflicts of interest, taking into account the following needs:

(*a*) To ensure the necessary means to collect evidence;

(*b*) To advise both the appellant and the respondent;

(*c*) To ensure the uniform application of administrative decisions;

(*d*) To ensure appropriate consultation with the Office of Human Resources Management of the Department of Management and legal experts;

(*e*) To relay all necessary information to the Office of Human Resources Management;

31. *Stresses* that increased accountability by managers would contribute to the elimination of the backlog of appeals cases, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General,[60] and decides that as a means to facilitate early consideration of cases, the following procedures should be adopted:

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[60] A/59/449, para. 27.

(*a*) Staff members wishing to appeal an administrative decision should send a copy of their request to the executive head of their department;

(*b*) The Administrative Law Unit should clarify with managers the requirements for the respondent's reply and the contributions expected from managers, as well as time limits;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that written explanations by managers to the Administrative Law Unit are submitted within eight weeks with no possibility of extension, and decides that compliance with this responsibility shall constitute part of the performance appraisal of managers;

33. *Decides* to amend staff rule 111.2 (*a*) to provide that staff wishing to appeal an administrative decision shall submit to the executive head of their department, office, fund or programme a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary-General requesting a review of the case;

Joint Appeals Board

34. *Stresses* the particular importance of providing adequate training to the members of the Joint Appeals Board;

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

35. *Recalls* paragraph 5 of its resolution 57/307, and regrets that the steps necessary to separate the secretariat of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal from the Office of Legal Affairs were not undertaken;

36. *Endorses* the proposal of the Secretary-General to transfer the resources of the Tribunal from section 8, Legal affairs, of the proposed programme budget to section 1, Overall policy-making, direction and coordination, effective from the beginning of the biennium 2006–2007;

37. *Reaffirms* paragraph 5 of its resolution 57/307, and requests the Secretary-General to guarantee the immediate independence of the Tribunal, including through ensuring the provision of administrative and logistical services that are exclusive to the secretariat of the Tribunal;

38. *Recalls* the recent amendment to the statute of the Tribunal, which provides that members shall possess judicial or other relevant legal experience in the field of administrative law or its equivalent within their national jurisdiction;

39. *Acknowledges* the need for the further strengthening of professionalism in the Tribunal by increasing membership of professional judges;

40. *Decides* to amend article 3, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Tribunal, with effect from 1 January 2006, to read:

> "The Tribunal shall be composed of seven members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Members shall possess judicial experience in the field of administrative law or its equivalent within their national jurisdiction. Only three members shall sit in any particular case.";

41. *Also decides* that the amendment to article 3 will be applied in the election of new members of the Tribunal with effect from 1 January 2006;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals on compensation for the members of the Tribunal once all its members meet the criteria set out in article 3 of the statute as amended in the present resolution;

43. *Notes* that the vast majority of appeals against administrative decisions concern termination of employment or non-renewal of employment contracts, and decides, with reference to recommendation 5 of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[61] to revert to the question of amendment of article 7 of the statute of the Tribunal following receipt of the report of the panel as described in section IV of the present resolution;

44. *Also notes* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on administration of justice;[62]

45. *Stresses* the importance of the eventual harmonization of the statutes of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal;

46. *Requests* the United Nations Administrative Tribunal to review the rules, practices and procedures of similar tribunals with a view towards enhanced effective management of caseloads;

IV

Review of the internal justice system

47. *Decides* that the Secretary-General shall form a panel of external and independent experts to consider redesigning the system of administration of justice;

48. *Also decides* that the panel shall be composed of a pre-eminent judge or former judge with administrative law experience, an expert in alternative dispute resolution methods, a leading legal academic in international law, a person with senior management and administrative experience in an international organization and a person with United Nations field experience;

49. *Further decides* that the terms of reference of the redesign panel shall be as follows:

(*a*) The redesign panel shall propose a model for a new system for resolving staff grievances in the United Nations that is independent, transparent, effective, efficient and adequately resourced and that ensures managerial accountability; the model should involve guiding principles and procedures that clearly articulate the participation of staff and management within reasonable time frames and time limits;

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[61] See A/59/408, para. 65.

[62] See A/59/280 and Corr.1.

(*b*) The redesign panel shall:

(i) Consider the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

(ii) Receive and review information from all the relevant stakeholders regarding existing mechanisms for the administration of justice in the Organization;

(iii) Consult with United Nations staff, including individual staff members, the Staff Union and managers, in order to form an opinion as to how and why some aspects of the system function effectively while other aspects do not;

(*c*) The redesign panel shall, in particular:

(i) Consider alternative systems for resolving staff grievances by considering other models of organizational dispute resolution, while acknowledging the uniqueness of the United Nations system, in particular the immunity of United Nations staff from national laws and thus the lack of recourse to national courts;

(ii) In proposing a model, consider the value of creating an effective system for handling staff complaints that involves alternative forms of dispute resolution by which cases can be settled by mutual consent, such as mediation, conciliation, arbitration and/or an ombudsman;

(iii) Consider the peer review;

(iv) Identify proactive measures such as education and training, that the United Nations can implement to minimize the number of disputes that arise;

(v) Examine the functioning of the Office of the Ombudsman and, if needed, present models to provide services tailored to responding to the needs of the Organization;

(vi) Examine and develop the criteria to be used in the categorization of cases;

(vii) Review the functioning of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and examine the further harmonization of its statute and that of the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal with a view to further professionalizing the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

(viii) Examine the possibility of an integrated judicial system with a two-layer structure of first and second instance, taking into account existing structures;

(ix) Examine the legal representation of the Secretary-General in the system of administration of justice;

50. *Decides* that the panel shall start its functions no later than 1 February 2006 and shall submit its findings and recommendations by the end of July 2006;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report and recommendations of the panel to the General Assembly as a matter of priority;

52. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit his comments on the recommendations contained in the panel's report, along with the estimate of time and resources needed for their implementation, to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed sixty-first session;

53. *Decides* that activities requested above that would give rise to additional resource requirements during the biennium 2004–2005 should be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007.

RESOLUTIONS 59/284 A and B

59/284. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Resolution A

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/770, para. 7)[63]

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[64] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[65]

Recalling Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, regarding the establishment of the Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which is resolution 1568 (2004) of 22 October 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 47/236 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force for the period beginning 16 June 1993 and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which is resolution 58/301 of 18 June 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

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[63] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[64] A/59/718.

[65] A/59/734.

3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,[66]

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[64] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[65]

2. *Also takes note* of the status of contributions to the Force as at 28 February 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 24.1 million United States dollars, representing some 10 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-one Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Force;

9. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[65] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite negotiations with the host Government on issues surrounding the relocation of military contingent personnel as well as other personnel of the Force, in accordance with the provisions of the March 1964 Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Cyprus;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Force against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Force;

13. *Decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

14. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

15. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Force;

16. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

17. *Decides* to keep under review during its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".

Resolution B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/770/Add.1, para. 6)[67]

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[66] S/1994/647

[67] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[68] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[69]

Recalling Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 regarding the establishment of the Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 1568 (2004) of 22 October 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 47/236 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force for the period beginning 16 June 1993 and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which were resolutions 58/301 of 18 June 2004 and 59/284 A of 13 April 2005,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,[70]

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals, in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 14.1 million United States dollars, representing some 6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-five Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Force;

9. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[71] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Force against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Force;

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[68] A/59/620 and A/59/656 and Add.1.

[69] A/59/736 and Add.6.

[70] S/1994/647.

[71] A/59/736/Add.6.

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[72]

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 1,665,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, in addition to the amount of 45,772,600 dollars already appropriated for the Force for the same period under the terms of its resolution 57/332 of 18 June 2003;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

15. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net additional appropriation, equivalent to 500,800 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus;

16. *Decides*, taking into account the amount of 24,705,100 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 57/332, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 1,164,600 dollars for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

17. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the amount of 163,000 dollars, representing the additional staff assessment income for the Force for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;

18. *Decides further* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of other income in the amount of 701,231 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 16 above;

19. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of other income in the amount of 701,231 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 16 above;

20. *Decides also*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2004, that one third of other income in the amount of 451,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

21. *Decides further*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2004, that the prorated share of other income in the amount of 201,369 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

22. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 46,512,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 44,184,300 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 1,903,800 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 424,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

23. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 14,699,000 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;

24. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 25,313,600 dollars at a monthly rate of 2,109,466 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

25. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 24 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,415,600 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,112,100 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 269,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 34,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

26. *Decides further* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

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[72] A/59/620.

27. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

28. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Force, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

29. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".

RESOLUTIONS 59/285 A and B

59/285. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Resolution A

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/771, para. 8)[73]

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[74] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[75]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999 and 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999 regarding, respectively, the deployment to the Congo region of military liaison personnel and the establishment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, by which the Council authorized an increase in the Mission's strength by 5,900 personnel, including up to 341 civilian police,

Recalling also its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 58/259 B of 18 June 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 15 March 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 309.4 million United States dollars, representing some 13 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-five Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, which bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on

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[73] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[74] A/59/707.

[75] A/59/735.

Administrative and Budgetary Questions[75] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the proposed budget for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 the resources necessary to ensure the integration of gender perspectives into the entire electoral process;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy, particularly with regard to air transport;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Revised budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the additional amount of 245,642,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 October 2004 to 30 June 2005, inclusive of the amount of 49,950,000 dollars previously authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, taking into account the total amount of 746,072,500 dollars already appropriated and apportioned for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 under the provisions of its resolution 58/259 B;

Financing of the appropriation

13. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 163,761,932 dollars for the period from 1 October 2004 to 31 March 2005, in accordance with the levels set out by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/235, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 55/236 of 23 December 2000 and updated in its resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004 and 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

14. *Decides further* to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 81,880,968 dollars at a monthly rate of 27,293,656 dollars for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2005, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 13 above and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005, as set out in General Assembly resolution 58/1 B, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

15. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

17. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

18. *Decides* to keep under review during its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Resolution B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/771/Add.1, para. 6)[76]

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[77] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[78]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999 and 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999 regarding, respectively, the deployment to the Congo region of military liaison personnel and the establishment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 59/285 A of 13 April 2005,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

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[76] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[77] A/59/779.

[78] A/59/736 and Add.16.

3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 52.7 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-two Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[79] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Emphasizes* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should be responsible for the implementation of the policies of the Organization regarding personnel conduct, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Representative remains fully engaged in all such matters;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding 383,187,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005;

Financing of the commitment authority

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 265,322,580 dollars for the period from 1 July to 1 October 2005, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

16. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,235,325 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 1 October 2005;

17. *Decides further* to apportion among Member States the amount of 84,677,420 dollars for the period from 2 to 31 October 2005, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 15 above, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the

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[79] A/59/736/Add.16.

apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,351,700 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 2 to 31 October 2005;

Estimates for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

19. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 20,220,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, comprising 16,534,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,686,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

20. *Decides further* to apportion among Member States the amount of 20,220,700 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

21. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 20 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,635,300 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 2,337,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 298,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

RESOLUTIONS 59/286 A and B

59/286. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Resolution A

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/772, para. 8)[80]

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005[81] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[82]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

Recalling also its resolution 53/241 of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which is resolution 58/305 of 18 June 2004,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 28 February 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 132.4 million United States dollars, representing some 7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only sixty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges

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[80] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[81] A/59/692.

[82] A/59/728.

all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

4. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[82] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Revised budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

11. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the additional amount of 30 million dollars for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, taking into account the total amount of 278,413,700 dollars already appropriated for the Mission for the same period under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 58/305;

Financing of the appropriation

12. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30 million dollars, taking into account the amount of 278,413,700 dollars already apportioned by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/305 for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, in accordance with the levels set out by the Assembly in its resolution 55/235, as adjusted in its resolution 55/236 of 23 December 2000 and updated in its resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, the scale of assessments for 2004 and 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003, to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 15 million dollars, which is the amount pertaining to the period ended 31 December 2004, and to be applied also against the balance, that is, 15 million dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2005;

13. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the additional amount of 3,850,800 dollars, approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005;

14. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

15. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

16. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

17. *Decides* to keep under review during its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo".

Resolution B

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/772/Add.1, para. 7)[83]

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo[84] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[85]

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[83] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[84] A/59/623 and Corr.1 and A/59/633.

[85] A/59/736 and Add.1.

Recalling Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

Recalling also its resolution 53/241 of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 59/286 A of 13 April 2005,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 82.7 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only seventy-four Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[86] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Notes*, as pointed out by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 20 and 21 of its report, that the functions of a large number of posts have been performed by staff at grades lower than the budgeted levels, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[87]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 252,551,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 239,889,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 10,353,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 2,308,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 252,551,800 dollars, at a monthly rate of 21,045,983 dollars in accordance with the levels updated in General

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[86] A/59/736/Add.1.

[87] A/59/623 and Corr.1.

Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

17. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the amount of 21,704,300 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 20,054,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,463,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 186,700 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 4,470,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

19. *Decides also* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 4,470,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides further* that the increase of 3,763,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 4,470,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo".

RESOLUTION 59/287

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/652/Add.1, para. 16)[88]

59/287. Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the investigation functions in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, 54/244 of 23 December 1999 and 59/272 of 23 December 2004, establishing the Office of Internal Oversight Services and its operational independence,

Recalling also its resolutions 57/282 of 20 December 2002 and 58/268 of 23 December 2003,

Having considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the investigation functions in the United Nations,[89]

Noting that independent investigation is in the best interests of the Organization,

Noting also that violations of the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules and Staff Regulations and Rules and administrative instructions are considered misconduct and call for disciplinary action,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the investigation functions in the United Nations;[89]

2. *Re-emphasizes* the principle of separation, impartiality and fairness on the part of those with responsibility for investigation functions;

3. *Re-emphasizes also* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services is the internal body entrusted with investigation in the United Nations;

4. *Notes* the need to enhance the capacity of the Office of Internal Oversight Services to conduct its mandated investigation functions efficiently;

5. *Recognizes* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services has established an efficient mechanism to enable all staff members and other persons engaged in activities under the authority of the Organization to convey directly their allegations to the Office of Internal Oversight Services;

6. *Stresses* that sexual exploitation and abuse constitute serious misconduct and fall under category I;[90]

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[88] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee.

[89] See A/58/708.

[90] Ibid., para. 26.

7. *Notes* that sexual harassment constitutes a serious concern to Member States, and, bearing in mind paragraph 12 of the present resolution, notes that the Office of Human Resources Management and programme managers may be entrusted to conduct investigations in this context;

8. *Decides* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services may entrust trained programme managers to conduct investigations on its behalf;

9. *Also decides* that in cases of serious misconduct and/or criminal behaviour, investigations should be conducted by professional investigators;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the proposals of the Office of Internal Oversight Services to increase basic investigation training, as appropriate, for the handling of minor forms of misconduct, to develop written procedures for the proper conduct of investigations and to promote the concept of an independent investigation function within the United Nations;

11. *Decides* that the results of investigation conducted by programme managers should be reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an administrative mechanism for the mandatory reporting by programme managers of allegations of misconduct to the Office of Internal Oversight Services and to report on the establishment of such a mechanism to the General Assembly at the resumed part of its sixtieth session;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the introduction of a mandatory reporting mechanism will not adversely affect the right of an individual staff member to report cases of allegations of misconduct directly to the Office of Internal Oversight Services;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that where poor management practice is a contributory factor in cases of misconduct, appropriate managerial action is taken by the Office of Human Resources Management;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that an appropriate mechanism is in place to protect staff members who report misconduct within the Secretariat against retaliation;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that, in case of proven misconduct and/or criminal behaviour, disciplinary action and, where appropriate, legal action in accordance with the established procedures and regulations will be taken expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that Member States are informed on an annual basis about all actions taken;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all staff of the Organization are informed of the most common examples of misconduct and/or criminal behaviour and their disciplinary consequences, including any legal action, with due regard to the protection of the privacy of the staff member(s) concerned;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that when conclusions of the Office of Internal Oversight Services are disputed by a programme manager, appropriate action will be taken to resolve the dispute and that information thereon will be included in the annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

RESOLUTION 59/288

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/652/Add.1, para. 16)[91]

59/288. Procurement reform

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/14 of 29 October 1999, 55/247 of 12 April 2001 and 57/279 of 20 December 2002,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on procurement reform,[92] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[93] and the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of safeguarding air safety standards while procuring air services for the United Nations peacekeeping missions[94] and on the audit of the functioning of the Headquarters Committee on Contracts,[95]

A. Report of the Secretary-General on procurement reform

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[92] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[93]

2. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in addressing the concerns expressed in its resolution 57/279 and the recent significant improvements made by the Secretary-General in procurement reform at Headquarters and in the field missions;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the progress achieved in the harmonization and streamlining of procurement practices;

4. *Calls upon* the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to continue their efforts with a view to improving the efficiency of procurement by reducing duplication and harmonizing the procurement procedures in the

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[91] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[92] A/59/216.

[93] See A/59/540.

[94] See A/59/347.

[95] See A/58/294.

United Nations system as a whole, in close cooperation with the Procurement Service of the Office of Central Support Services of the Secretariat;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage all the organizations of the United Nations system, consistent with their respective mandates, to further improve their procurement practices, inter alia, by participating in the United Nations Global Marketplace with a view to creating one common United Nations global procurement web site;

6. *Notes* the activities of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group and of the Common Services Procurement Working Group on enhancing the transparency and increasing the harmonization of procurement practices, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the United Nations funds and programmes, to continue work in this regard;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to simplify and streamline the vendor registration process and to share responsibilities among the various United Nations organizations;

8. *Notes* the efforts made by the Secretary-General to increase procurement opportunities for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and requests the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to simplify the vendor registration process, taking into account access to the Internet;

(*b*) To take further steps to sensitize the business community to procurement opportunities within the United Nations system, inter alia:

(i) The holding of additional business seminars;

(ii) Inviting the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group to hold more meetings in developing countries;

(iii) Including the issue of "Diversity of sources of procurement" as an agenda item at the annual meetings of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group;

9. *Notes also* the recent introduction of the principle of best value for money in relation to procurement, and requests the Secretary-General, when applying this principle, to continue safeguarding the financial interests of the Organization, consider best practices and ensure that adequate records are kept;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly an overview and general analysis of the functioning of the principle of best value for money, within the framework of his regular reporting on procurement reform;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to implement measures to reduce the time line associated with invoice payment;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to issue ethical guidelines without delay for those involved in the procurement process, requests that those guidelines be shared with Member States through the procurement web site, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General for the early adoption of a code of conduct for vendors and a declaration of ethical responsibilities for all staff involved in the procurement process;

13. *Encourages* the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group to continue its efforts to produce comprehensive and generally applicable statistics encompassing the procurement activities of all United Nations entities;

14. *Welcomes* the training programmes for United Nations procurement staff that the Procurement Service has initiated, including in the field, and requests the Secretary-General to support these programmes and to evaluate and monitor their impact;

15. *Notes* the promotion by the Procurement Service of the voluntary principles of the corporate social responsibility initiative, the Global Compact, within the United Nations procurement framework, and requests the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to report to the General Assembly for further consideration;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services, to ensure that information regarding the accountability factor within the procurement reform framework is provided in the next report of the Secretary-General on procurement reform;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that consistent non-compliance and poor performance by vendors is recorded and that appropriate action is taken with respect to their inclusion in the list of vendors;

18. *Takes note* of the agreements made with major companies, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to ensure adherence to the rules and procedures governing the procurement process and to enable more active participation by all vendors;

19. *Notes* the increase in the number of ex post facto cases, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate action in order to minimize that practice to those cases which fully comply with the criteria of exigency;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his next report on procurement reform, to provide information on the implementation of the new delegations of authority, including mechanisms used to strengthen effective monitoring, oversight and accountability;

21. *Notes* the Secretary-General's plan to provide purchasing cards to departments and offices for the procurement of low-value items, and requests the Secretariat to develop

strong internal control mechanisms that will safeguard against misuse, after consulting with the Office of Internal Oversight Services and outside organizations experienced in administering purchase card programmes.

B. Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of safeguarding air safety standards while procuring air services for the United Nations peacekeeping missions

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of safeguarding air safety standards while procuring air services for the United Nations peacekeeping missions;[94]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as recommended in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight, to fully document the reasons for not following up on the recovery of liquidated damages for contracts and to apply consistent methods to the collection of liquidated damages from vendors;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure compliance with the standards and recommended practices of the International Civil Aviation Organization within the framework of the policy of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat regarding the chartering of civilian registered aircraft, with the objective of ensuring the highest level of air safety when providing air services to the United Nations;

4. *Notes with concern* the delay and difficulties experienced in recruiting and appointing aviation safety officers in some peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to fill the vacancies expeditiously;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the limited number of site visits by aviation experts to operational bases of air carriers, to ensure that experts are able to conduct the necessary technical assessment of vendors;

6. *Notes with concern* that occurrences attributed to specific vendors were not included in the vendor performance reports, and requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that such occurrences are reflected in the appropriate vendor performance reports;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations communicates the information on vendor performance to all aviation offices involved and the Procurement Service.

C. Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the functioning of the Headquarters Committee on Contracts

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the functioning of the Headquarters Committee on Contracts;[95]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review without delay options to better safeguard the independence of the Headquarters Committee on Contracts, including the option identified in recommendation 1 of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services;[96]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to examine the appropriateness of the current threshold for the review of procurement cases by the Headquarters Committee on Contracts with a view to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the functioning of the Committee, taking into account the development of the delegation of authority to the field offices as described in paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[93] and to report on action taken to the General Assembly in the context of the next report of the Secretary-General on procurement reform.

RESOLUTION 59/289

Adopted at the 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/652/Add.1, para. 16)[97]

59/289. Outsourcing practices

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/256 of 7 April 2000, 55/232 of 23 December 2000 and 58/276 and 58/277 of 23 December 2003,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on outsourcing practices[98] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[99]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[98] and endorses the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions related thereto;[99]

2. *Acknowledges* that outsourcing should be used in full compliance with the four criteria set out by the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to monitor the quality of activities outsourced;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider outsourcing actively in accordance with the guidance and goals mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 55/232 and to ensure that programme managers satisfy all of the following criteria in their assessment of whether or not an

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[96] Ibid., para. 29.

[97] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[98] A/59/227.

[99] A/59/540, paras. 1, 12 and 13.

activity of the Organization can be fully, or even partially, outsourced:

(*a*) Cost-effectiveness and efficiency: this is considered to be the most basic criterion; unless it can be adequately demonstrated that an activity can be done significantly more economically and, at the very least, equally efficiently, by an external party, outsourcing may not be considered;

(*b*) Safety and security: activities that could compromise the safety and security of delegations, staff and visitors may not be considered for outsourcing;

(*c*) Maintaining the international character of the Organization: outsourcing may be considered for activities in which the international character of the Organization is not compromised;

(*d*) Maintaining the integrity of procedures and processes: outsourcing may not be considered if it will result in any breach of established procedures and processes.

RESOLUTION 59/292

Adopted at the 93rd plenary meeting, on 21 April 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/780, para. 8)[100]

59/292. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan[101] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[102]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1590 (2005) of 24 March 2005, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for an initial period of six months from 24 March 2005,

Recognizing that the costs of the Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

2. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

3. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

4. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

5. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

6. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[102] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

7. *Notes* that the General Assembly has never pronounced itself on the use of assessed peacekeeping contributions for the purposes stated in paragraph 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee,[102] and decides to revert to this issue in the context of its consideration of item 123, entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations", during the second part of its resumed fifty-ninth session in the light of the additional information to be provided thereon by the Secretary-General;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for

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[100] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[101] A/59/756 and Corr.1 and 2.

[102] A/59/768.

the purpose of accounting for the income received and expenditure incurred in respect of the Mission;

11. *Also authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2004 to 31 October 2005 in a total amount not exceeding 595,498,500 United States dollars for the initial establishment of the Mission, comprising, for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, the amount of 279,501,300 dollars, inclusive of the amount of 99,999,400 dollars previously authorized by the Advisory Committee, and, for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, the amount of 315,997,200 dollars, under the terms of section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994;

Financing of the commitment authority

12. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the total amount of 497,873,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2004 to 23 September 2005, comprising the amount of 279,501,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 and the amount of 218,372,000 dollars for the period from 1 July to 23 September 2005, in accordance with the levels set out by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/235, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolution 55/236 of 23 December 2000 and updated in its resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004 and 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

13. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,635,000 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, and 2,042,500 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 1 July to 23 September 2005;

14. *Decides further* to apportion among Member States the amount of 97,625,200 dollars for the period from 24 September to 31 October 2005, at a monthly rate of 78,999,300 dollars, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 12 above, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

15. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 913,100 dollars, representing the estimated staff assessment income approved for the Mission for the period from 24 September to 31 October 2005;

16. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission;

18. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan".

RESOLUTION 59/294

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/448/Add.4, para. 8)[103]

59/294. Special subjects and questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005

The General Assembly,

I

Strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations: standardized access control

Recalling paragraph 44 of section XI of its resolution 59/276 of 23 December 2004,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations: standardized access control"[104] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[105]

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General[104] and endorses the observations and recommendation contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[105]

II

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Recalling its resolution 58/284 of 8 April 2004 and section VII of its resolution 59/276 of 23 December 2004,

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[103] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[104] A/59/776.

[105] A/59/785.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[106] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[107] concerning the requests of the Secretary-General for additional funding relating to the expansion of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and for the subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[106] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[107] concerning the requests of the Secretary-General for additional funding relating to the expansion of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and for the subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone;

2. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report,[107] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to appropriate under the procedure provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 an amount of 24,171,700 United States dollars under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005 for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and for the subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone;

4. *Also decides* to appropriate an amount of 377,200 dollars under section 34, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005;

5. *Notes* that the requirements arising under the regular budget in connection with the expansion of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia are estimated at 4,548,900 dollars gross (4,171,700 dollars net), after taking into account the unencumbered balance amounting to 845,700 dollars against the existing appropriation;

6. *Approves* the budget for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in the amount of 5,394,600 dollars gross (5,017,400 dollars net) for the period from 1 June to 31 December 2005;

7. *Notes* the financial position of the Special Court for Sierra Leone as described in the report of the Secretary-General;[106]

8. *Also notes* the request of the Secretary-General for an additional subvention of 13 million dollars to supplement the financial resources of the Special Court for Sierra Leone for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2005;

9. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, as an exceptional measure, to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed 13 million dollars to supplement the financial resources of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2005, under special political missions in section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005, on the understanding that any regular budget funds appropriated for the Court would be refunded to the United Nations at the time of liquidation of the Court should sufficient voluntary contributions be received;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide relevant information regarding the utilization of funds appropriated from the regular budget for the Special Court for Sierra Leone in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Member States informed, as appropriate, about the completion strategy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone;

12. *Appeals* to Member States, as a matter of urgency, to contribute voluntary funds in support of the Special Court for Sierra Leone;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in concert with the Management Committee of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, to redouble efforts to raise voluntary contributions to support the work of the Court, and to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on progress made;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in concert with the Registrar of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, to take fully into account the intentions of donors concerning their voluntary contributions without prejudice to the provisions of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 59/295

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/448/Add.4, para. 8)[108]

59/295. Capital master plan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/249 of 23 December 1999, 55/238 of 23 December 2000, 56/234 and 56/236 of 24 December 2001 and 56/286 of 27 June 2002, section II of its resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002 and its decision 58/566 of 8 April 2004,

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[106] A/59/534/Add.4.

[107] A/59/569/Add.4.

[108] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

1. *Decides* to convert 17,802,000 United States dollars of the existing commitment authority into an appropriation with assessment for the year 2005 and to renew the existing commitment authority for the balance of 8,198,000 dollars for the year 2006 so as to provide for the continuation of design work and related project management and management of pre-construction services for the baseline scope and scope options of the capital master plan;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the main part of its sixtieth session on all aspects of the capital master plan, including:

(*a*) Current estimate of costs and time line for implementation of the capital master plan;

(*b*) Viable options for swing space during construction, including the costs of all such options;

(*c*) The status of UNDC-5;

(*d*) An assessment of the viability of constructing a permanent building on the North Lawn of the premises of United Nations Headquarters to be used as a swing and/or consolidation space;

(*e*) The range of financing options for the capital master plan and overall cost and full analysis of such options, taking into account that direct assessment would be the simplest and cheapest option for meeting the costs of the capital master plan, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General[109] and the oral report by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[110]

(*f*) The progress of design and pre-construction work;

(*g*) Proposals on a working reserve fund;

3. *Decides* to revert to the issue of the capital master plan before the end of June 2005, including the relevant proposals contained in paragraph 39 of the report of the Secretary-General, not addressed in the present resolution, pertaining to the offer of the host country on an interest-bearing loan for the capital master plan.

RESOLUTION 59/296

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/532/Add.1, para. 21)[111]

59/296. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: cross-cutting issues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, 49/233 B 31 March 1995, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997 and 57/290 B of 18 June 2003,

Having considered the general report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the report of the Board of Auditors concerning the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations,[112]

I

1. *Appreciates* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in dealing with the current unprecedented surge in peacekeeping operations;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the general report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[112] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an annual overview report on the financing of peacekeeping missions, reporting, inter alia, on trends in the size, composition and funding of the peacekeeping missions, relevant developments in peacekeeping operations, efforts to improve the management and functioning of peacekeeping operations and the management priorities for the coming year as well as actions taken to implement the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide relevant information in the individual budget submissions of peacekeeping operations for the financial period 2006/07 on the efficiencies resulting from the implementation of the applicable provisions of the present resolution;

II

Results-based budgeting

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 55/231 of 23 December 2000;

2. *Recognizes* the continued progress in the presentation of the peacekeeping budgets using results-based budgeting techniques;

3. *Decides* that the progressive implementation of results-based budgeting shall be in full compliance with its resolution 55/231;

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[109] A/59/441/Add.1.

[110] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee*, 54th meeting (A/C.5/59/SR.54), and corrigendum.

[111] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[112] A/59/736.

4. *Recalls* that in paragraph 9 of its resolution 55/231, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, in presenting the programme budget, expected accomplishments and, where possible, indicators of achievement are included to measure achievements in the implementation of the programmes of the Organization and not those of individual Member States;

5. *Notes* that some indicators of achievement reflected in the budgets and budget performance reports appear to measure the performance of Member States, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the purpose of the indicators of achievement is not to assess the performance of Member States but, where possible, to reflect the contributions by peacekeeping missions to the expected accomplishments and objectives in keeping with their respective mandates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his future budget proposals in full compliance with its resolution 55/231;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to refine the existing results-based budgeting framework and to provide clearer financial information on all components of the missions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to integrate operational, logistical and financial aspects fully in the planning phase of peacekeeping operations by linking results-based budgeting to the mandate implementation plans of peacekeeping operations;

III

Budget presentation

1. *Reiterates* paragraph 5 of its resolution 57/290 B;

2. *Notes with concern* the unevenness in the quality of presentation in the documentation submitted, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide in the budget documents the necessary information available that fully justifies his resource requirements;

3. *Reaffirms* rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the overview report, to provide detailed information on major policy changes having an impact on resource levels, human resources management policies or operational requirements that require the approval of the Assembly;

4. *Welcomes* the use, in the proposed budgets for 2005/06, of a new methodology for budgeting international staff costs;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and all missions make every effort to introduce strict budgetary discipline and enforce adequate controls over budget implementation;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat with conducting a business process review of the preparation of peacekeeping budget proposals, including the respective roles of staff in missions and at Headquarters and to submit its findings, including recommendations to streamline the process, to the General Assembly in the context of the report requested in section IV of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* that, in view of the critical importance of budgets for the effective functioning of missions, the submission of budget proposals from missions to Headquarters should constitute part of the leadership and accountability functions of the Head of Mission/Special Representative;

8. *Reaffirms* the necessity to provide peacekeeping operations with adequate financial resources, especially in their start-up and expanded phases, to enable the timely, full and effective implementation of their mandates in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

9. *Affirms* that budget submissions should, to the extent possible, reflect management improvements and efficiency gains to be achieved and articulate future strategies in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake the review of the functions of the posts as an ongoing exercise and to determine the level of posts according to changing operational requirements as well as the actual responsibilities and functions performed, with a view to ensuring the most cost-effective use of resources;

IV

Review of the management structure of all peacekeeping operations

Recalling its decision 59/507 of 29 October 2004,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the review of the management structure of all peacekeeping operations,[113]

1. *Recalls* its previous request for several complex peacekeeping operations to review their structures, bearing in mind the complexities, mandates and specificities of each, and notes that some operations have undertaken the revision, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the remaining complex operations conduct the requested review and streamline their structures and to report thereon in the context of the relevant budget submissions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the evolution of structures in individual peacekeeping operations to avoid the duplication of functions and an excessive proportion

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[113] A/59/794.

of higher-grade posts, bearing in mind the mandates, complexities and specificities of each mission;

3. *Recalls*, in this context, its resolution 59/272 of 23 December 2004;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with a comprehensive management audit to review the practices of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and to identify risks and exposures to duplication, fraud and abuse of authority in the following operational areas: finance, including budget preparation; procurement; human resources, including recruitment and training; and information technology, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in the light of the increasing demands with which the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is faced and the burden this is putting on its functioning, with carrying out a review of the management structures of the Department, while taking into account the Security Council mandates and existing recommendations formulated on previous occasions by the Office of Internal Oversight Services[114] and the Board of Auditors and paying specific attention to the interaction, coordination and cooperation of the Department with other Secretariat departments and offices, including but not limited to the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Public Information, the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts and the Department of Management, as well as the relevant funds and programmes, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to review, streamline and simplify procedures, on a continuing basis, as well as to recommend changes to regulations and rules, as appropriate, in order to support more effective and efficient administrative processes, with a view to achieving economies in requirements for human and other resources;

7. *Notes* the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the need for the full and timely implementation of recommendations of all oversight bodies, and urges the Secretary-General to expedite the establishment of the high-level follow-up mechanism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

8. *Stresses* the need to improve the cooperation and coordination between the peacekeeping missions and Headquarters with regard to lessons learned and areas of common interest that could be used by all missions;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant financial regulations and rules, staff regulations and rules and administrative issuances are fully complied with by all missions and that appropriate disciplinary actions are taken in all cases of non-compliance;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the process for the establishment of guidelines for the enforcement of basic standards of conduct and behaviour for all United Nations system personnel;

11. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in peacekeeping missions, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the level and functions of the protocol officers, bearing in mind the relevant observations of the Advisory Committee, and to report thereon in the context of the relevant budget submissions;

V

Shared funding of posts of Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General

1. *Takes note* of paragraph 62 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[112] and in this regard decides that the position of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who heads the humanitarian pillar and serves as Resident Coordinator, will be funded through a cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations Development Programme;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, in the context of the overview report, on the outcome of the exchange of letters, specifying agreed generic job profiles, organizational structure and cost-sharing arrangements with the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report the necessary reimbursement for the transition period, reflecting the effective start date of the cost-sharing arrangements, in the context of the budget performance reports;

VI

Disarmament, demobilization (including reinsertion) and reintegration

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[115]

2. *Notes* that reinsertion activities are part of the disarmament and demobilization process, as outlined in the note by the Secretary-General;

3. *Emphasizes* that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes are a critical part of peace processes

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[114] Including those contained in its report in document A/58/746.

[115] A/C.5/59/31.

and integrated peacekeeping operations, as mandated by the Security Council, and supports strengthening the coordination of those programmes in an integrated approach;

4. *Stresses* the importance of a clear description of respective roles of peacekeeping missions and all other relevant actors;

5. *Also stresses* the need for strengthened cooperation and coordination between the various actors within and outside the United Nations system to ensure effective use of resources and coherence on the ground in implementing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when submitting future budget proposals containing mandated resource requirements for disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion, to provide clear information on these components and associated post and non-post costs;

7. *Notes* that the components used by the Secretary-General for budgeting for disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion activities are set out in the note by the Secretary-General, recognizing ongoing discussions on these concepts;

8. *Notes also* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit integrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standards to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

VII

Quick-impact projects

Requests the Secretary-General to streamline the process of implementation of quick-impact projects and to ensure that they are fully implemented within the planned time frames;

VIII

Training, recruitment and staff in the field

Recalling its resolutions 56/293 of 27 June 2002 and 57/318 of 18 June 2003,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the training policy and evaluation system of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations,[116] and the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[117]

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the criteria used for recruitment to support account posts,[118] on greater use of national staff in field missions,[119] on measures to expedite recruitment for field missions, taking into account the delegation of recruitment authority to field missions, including the use of fair and transparent recruitment procedures and monitoring mechanisms,[120] on measures that would better streamline the policy guidelines related to the temporary duty assignment of staff in peacekeeping missions,[121] on the status of the civilian rapid deployment roster,[122] on the staffing of field missions, including the use of 300- and 100-series appointments[123] and the relevant section of the report of the Advisory Committee,[124]

Having further considered the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the policies and procedures for recruiting Department of Peacekeeping Operations staff[125] and on the follow-up audit of the policies and procedures of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for recruiting international civilian staff for field missions,[126]

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of finalizing the comprehensive training strategy, and decides to restrict training away from mission headquarters of civilian staff to training specific to the implementation of the mandate of the mission, the effective functioning of the mission, the function of a post or, where it is cost-effective, until the finalization of the strategy;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the finalization and implementation of the comprehensive training strategy along with the framework of the evaluation of training to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session in the context of his overview report;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the comprehensive training strategy includes the training needs of national staff for the purpose of capacity-building in the mission area;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that staff in all United Nations peacekeeping operations have access to relevant training opportunities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make greater use of national staff;

6. *Recalls* section X, paragraph 7, of its resolution 59/266 of 23 December 2004, decides to establish an overall target of no more than 5 per cent of authorized General Service/Field Service posts across missions, with the exception of those missions in a start-up phase, and other exceptional

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[116] A/58/753.

[117] A/59/736, paras. 73–79 and 117.

[118] A/58/767.

[119] A/58/765.

[120] A/58/764.

[121] A/57/787.

[122] A/59/763.

[123] A/59/762.

[124] A/59/736, paras. 123–144.

[125] A/58/704.

[126] A/59/152.

circumstances, to be filled by staff on assignment from Headquarters, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress towards reaching this target;

7. *Affirms* that locally recruited mission staff may be recruited as international staff only through the normal recruitment process in which they compete for international posts in another mission along with other external candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity serve as the paramount consideration in the employment of staff, with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make every effort to fill vacant posts in peacekeeping operations expeditiously;

10. *Decides* that generic vacancy announcements posted in Galaxy shall be accompanied by information on the location of current specific vacancies and that this would apply to all international vacancies in peacekeeping missions;

11. *Notes with concern* the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraphs 55 and 56 of its report,[112] regarding the practice of hiring individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts to perform functions of a continuing nature, and requests the Secretary-General to revert to the General Assembly for its consideration of the creation of a post if the function is ongoing and is so warranted;

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on criteria used for recruitment to support account posts,[118] and requests the Secretary-General to update the information and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session for its consideration in the context of human resources management;

13. *Recalls* section X of its resolution 59/266;

14. *Regrets* that the report of the Secretary-General on the staffing of field missions, including the use of 300- and 100-series appointments,[123] did not fully provide the information requested in section X, paragraphs 2 and 3, of resolution 59/266, and in this context reiterates its request to the Secretary-General in section X, paragraph 3, of its resolution 59/266;

15. *Decides* to continue to suspend the application of the four-year maximum limit for appointments of limited duration under the 300 series of the Staff Rules in peacekeeping operations until 30 June 2006;

16. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind paragraph 15 above, to reappoint under the 100 series of the Staff Rules those mission staff whose service under 300-series contracts has reached the four-year limit by 30 June 2006, provided that their functions have been reviewed and found necessary and their performance has been confirmed as fully satisfactory, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixtieth session;

17. *Notes* the fact that 278 of 346 eligible staff were judged to have performed "fully satisfactorily", and requests the Secretary-General to apply rigorously the criteria set out in its resolution 59/266;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the practice of using 300-series contracts as the primary instrument for the appointment of new mission staff;

IX

Conditions of service

1. *Recalls* section X, paragraphs 5 and 6, of its resolution 59/266, in which the General Assembly requested the International Civil Service Commission and the Secretary-General to review conditions of service in the field and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session;

2. *Decides* to limit conversion of General Service posts to the Field Service category pending receipt of that review;

3. *Also decides* that the review of the field service is the appropriate mechanism for possible recognition of hardship, if warranted;

X

Mission subsistence allowance

Recalling its resolution 58/258 of 23 December 2003,

Having considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of mission subsistence allowance policies and procedures[127] and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments thereon,[128]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office of Internal Oversight Services continues to audit the mission subsistence allowance rates to ensure their reasonableness in comparison with the actual subsistence costs in the various mission areas and with the daily subsistence allowance set by the International Civil Service Commission in the same areas;

2. *Decides* to revert to the question of mission subsistence allowance rates and the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in the context of the review of conditions of service in the field, requested by the

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[127] A/59/698.

[128] A/59/698/Add.1.

General Assembly in section X, paragraphs 5 and 6, of its resolution 59/266;

3. *Also decides* that specific guidelines and criteria for the setting of miscellaneous or incidental costs as a component of the mission subsistence allowance should be developed, taking into account that mission subsistence allowance rates should not, as a general principle, exceed those of the daily subsistence allowance in the same locality;

XI

Participation of United Nations Volunteers

Recalling its resolution 54/245 A of 23 December 1999,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the participation of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations,[129] the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the evaluation of the United Nations Volunteers Programme[130] and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments thereon,[131] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[132]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the participation of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations,[129] the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the evaluation of the United Nations Volunteers Programme[130] and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments thereon,[131] and endorses the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as contained in paragraphs 70 to 72 of its report;[112]

2. *Acknowledges* the valuable contribution of United Nations Volunteers in the United Nations system;

3. *Recognizes* that Volunteers should not be used as a substitute for staff to be recruited against authorized posts for the implementation of mandated programmes and activities and should not be sought for financial reasons;

4. *Takes note* of paragraph 25 of the report of the Secretary-General and the intention of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to continue its efforts to exploit the potential for increased use of United Nations Volunteers in peacekeeping operations in those functions or skills which are not normally available in the Secretariat or which are limited;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that Volunteers are subject to the same obligations and responsibilities, including standards of conduct, that the United Nations staff are subject to;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take into account greater use of national staff in peacekeeping operations, when feasible;

XII

Military component

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to reimburse Member States that have provided troops and equipment to United Nations peacekeeping operations in a timely manner;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the deployment of troops and contingent-owned equipment is well coordinated so that troops are not deployed without their equipment;

XIII

Regional investigators

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the first year of experience of regional investigators in two hubs, Vienna and Nairobi,[133]

Takes note of the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the first year of experience of regional investigators in two hubs, Vienna and Nairobi, and emphasizes in particular the utilization of resident investigators to do investigations in the large peacekeeping missions and regional investigators to do investigations in the other missions and to provide support for complex cases in the large missions;

XIV

Sexual exploitation and abuse

Recalling its resolution 59/300 of 22 June 2005,

Reaffirming its resolutions 48/218 B of 29 July 1994, 54/244 of 23 December 1999, 59/272 of 23 December 2004 and 59/287 of 13 April 2005,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse[134] and the report on the investigation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,[135]

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[129] A/55/697.

[130] See A/59/68.

[131] A/59/68/Add.1.

[132] A/55/874, paras. 41–45 and A/59/736, paras. 70–72.

[133] A/59/546.

[134] A/59/782.

[135] A/59/661.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse[134] and the report on the investigation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;[135]

2. *Emphasizes* the need for the development of a comprehensive, well-defined and coherent policy, taking into account also the relevant provisions of resolution 59/300, addressing, inter alia, the various managerial aspects of preventing and addressing allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse in all United Nations activities;

3. *Affirms* that the implementation of a zero-tolerance policy and procedures towards acts of sexual exploitation and abuse should be clearly defined as a core management function, in particular also addressing clear lines of responsibility and accountability relating to the non-implementation and non-enforcement of codes of conduct, policies and preventive measures, and should ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a comprehensive report based on a thorough analysis of the aspects referred to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present section, as well as addressing the following:

(*a*) Systematic consideration of the full continuum of personnel conduct issues, including policy development, training, community relations, compliance supervision, accountability, discipline and investigation;

(*b*) Clear demonstration that existing expertise and resources in the Organization, both at Headquarters and in the field, including on child protection, gender, public information and other components within their specific roles and mandates, as well as human resources management and training, are fully utilized, and that relevant resource requests avoid duplication of resources and functions and enhance coordination among relevant departments and offices, while ensuring the effective implementation of the mandates of the missions;

(*c*) Clear reporting lines and proposals for the placement of the proposed capacity dealing with personnel conduct issues, bearing in mind that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is ultimately accountable;

(*d*) Full justification of resource requirements, both at Headquarters and in the field, taking into account the specificities of each mission and based on empirical data on the actual number of allegations and cases of sexual exploitation and abuse;

XV

Global audit of field security management

Having considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the global audit of field security management,[136]

Decides to defer until its sixtieth session consideration of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in the context of its consideration of a strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations;

XVI

Procurement

Recalling its resolutions 57/290 B of 18 June 2003, 58/297 of 18 June 2004 and section A of its resolution 59/288 of 13 April 2005,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on procurement and contract management for peacekeeping operations[137] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[138]

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the analysis of establishing a global procurement hub for all peacekeeping missions at Brindisi, Italy,[139] and on the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, including the functioning of the existing mechanisms and the award of contracts for procurement,[140] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[141]

Having further considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the procurement of goods and services through letters of assist,[142]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to improve the transparency and efficiency of procurement in peacekeeping operations, to ensure implementation of and compliance with the mechanisms aimed at facilitating the compilation by all missions of an assessment of progress and final performance of vendors and its immediate transmission to the United Nations Procurement Service at Headquarters;

2. *Notes* progress towards the harmonization of Headquarters and mission procurement databases, and in this

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[136] A/59/702.

[137] A/58/761 and A/59/688.

[138] A/59/722.

[139] A/59/703.

[140] A/59/701.

[141] A/59/736/Add.2 and A/59/736, paras. 114–116.

[142] A/57/718.

regard welcomes the continued efforts towards improved transparency and accountability of a comprehensive procurement system, including the availability of peacekeeping procurement data for Member States, as currently displayed on the United Nations Procurement Service web site;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve reporting procurement data to Member States and to consider procurement system processes utilized in the government and private sectors;

4. *Notes* the efforts made by the Secretary-General to increase procurement opportunities for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and requests the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to simplify the vendor registration process, taking into account access to the Internet;

(*b*) To take further steps to sensitize the business community to procurement opportunities within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The holding of additional business seminars;

(ii) Inviting the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group to hold more meetings in developing countries;

(iii) Including the issue of diversity of sources of procurement as an agenda item at the annual meetings of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all peacekeeping missions operate with reference to their procurement plans in order to realize the benefits offered by proper procurement planning;

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and address causes of excessive procurement lead times at peacekeeping missions;

7. *Also encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that all peacekeeping missions formally identify the training needs of all procurement officers and communicate these needs to Headquarters in order to ensure that training follows proper planning and evaluation of its effectiveness;

XVII

Asset management

1. *Reiterates* that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should ensure that all missions implement an assets replacement programme in a cost-effective manner and in strict compliance with the guidelines on the life expectancy of assets;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the heads of the peacekeeping operations take effective measures to ensure inventory control, replenishment of stocks and reasonable write-off procedures for the disposal of assets no longer required or useful;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that formal written agreements are in place, which include elements such as financial reimbursement and liability, with other United Nations bodies before loaning out to them resources belonging to a peacekeeping operation;

4. *Commends* the ongoing efforts to increase cooperation between missions, particularly those in the same region, and stresses that any agreement on the loan or sharing of mission assets should be clearly understood and documented by the missions involved, bearing in mind that individual operations should remain responsible for preparing and overseeing their own budgets as well as for controlling their own assets and logistical operations;

XVIII

Information technology

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the functional requirements of field missions for communication and information technology[143] and on the information and communications technology strategy: arrangements for the Galaxy system[144] and the relevant section of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[145]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take fully into account the return on investment for information and communication technology and to report on its impact on the resource requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the information and communications technology strategy adopted by the General Assembly in order to avoid unnecessary redundancies;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to implement the Galileo system in all peacekeeping operations in order to unify peacekeeping operations inventory;

XIX

Air operations

Recalling section B of its resolution 59/288,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary actions to ensure that staff members involved in air operations are adequately trained, as specified in the Air Operations Manual;

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[143] A/58/740.

[144] A/59/265/Add.1.

[145] See A/59/736, sect. III.E.

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to conduct aviation quality inspections and aviation assessments at missions to confirm that established standards are being fully complied with;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to improve the formulation of resource requirements for air operations in budget submissions to make them more reflective of actual operations, bearing in mind the overbudgeting of air transportation requirements in some peacekeeping operations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake an analysis of the impact of the new costing structure relating to air operations, bearing in mind the relevant observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Board of Auditors, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

XX

Ground transportation

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly with a cost-benefit analysis on the issue of the transfer of vehicles with high mileage to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to other missions and to upcoming missions, taking into account the cost of freight, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of his overview report, to provide detailed information on the implementation of the vehicle policy, as requested in paragraph 86 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[112]

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to develop a standard policy with regard to the purchase and assignment of standard civilian and specially equipped armoured vehicles, as well as representational vehicles;

XXI

Ratios of vehicles and information technology equipment to staff

1. *Notes with concern* the lack of information on the implementation of ratios of vehicles to staff and discrepancies in the implementation of standard ratios;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that peacekeeping operations adhere to the standard ratios, bearing in mind the mandate, complexities and size of individual peacekeeping operations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that in all missions the actual ratio of heavy/medium vehicles is no greater than the established standard ratio of 1:1 and to justify any departure from this standard ratio;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to review the policies on standard ratios of vehicles to staff and to provide the General Assembly, in the context of the overview report, with information on the outcome of the review and efforts to ensure that individual peacekeeping operations adhere to the standard ratios, while bearing in mind the mandate, complexity and size of individual operations;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apply greater economies in the provision of 4x4 vehicles for civilian staff in missions, in particular but not limited to senior staff at the D-1 level and above, bearing in mind that the existing ratio for 4x4 vehicles must not be exceeded, and to report on the implementation thereof to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session in the context of the overview report;

6. *Encourages* the Secretary-General progressively to reduce the allocation of one printer per work station and to implement, with immediate effect, where it is cost-effective and feasible, the ratio of printers to desktop computers of 1:4 for all work stations in peacekeeping missions, at Headquarters and in the field;

7. *Decides* to defer consideration of new provisions for desktop computers, printers and laptops at Headquarters and in the field with the exception of new missions and those missions undergoing expansion according to Security Council mandates as well as for replacement purposes in strict compliance with the General Assembly resolution, pending the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the comprehensive management audit to review the practices of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, mentioned in section IV, paragraph 4, of the present resolution;

XXII

Rations contracts

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the delivery of food rations by air assets, without prejudice to the delivery of food to the troops, and to implement the most viable and cost-effective option in each peacekeeping operation;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all missions monitor and evaluate the quality management systems of rations contractors to ensure that food quality and hygienic conditions are in accordance with established standards;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the use of an independent inspection mechanism to verify the fulfilment by contractors and vendors of all contract specifications regarding quality, hygiene and delivery plans.

RESOLUTION 59/297

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/532/Add.1, para. 21)[146]

59/297. Peacekeeping Reserve Fund

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund[147] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[148]

Recalling its resolution 47/217 of 23 December 1992 on the establishment of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund and its resolutions 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 and 51/218 E of 17 June 1997,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 31 December 2004;[149]

2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[148]

3. *Decides* that the excess balance of 13,790,000 United States dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be applied to meet the financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

RESOLUTION 59/298

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/532/Add.1, para. 21)[150]

59/298. Reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment,[151] the letter dated 12 March 2004 from the Chairman of the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee[152] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[153]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the reformed procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment,[151] the letter dated 12 March 2004 from the Chairman of the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee[152] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[153]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Regrets* that the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment was unable to reach consensus on, inter alia, a review of the rates of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment;

4. *Decides* to approve the proposal of the Secretary-General that the next Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, which will meet in 2008, carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment system, as per the formats established by the Phase V Working Group, for a period of not less than fourteen working days;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of holding the Working Group meeting earlier than 2008, if feasible;

6. *Decides* that the next Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment will consider, without prejudice to the comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment system, in recommending any revision of rates of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, the fact that there was no revision of such rates for the period 2004 to 2008 owing to the lack of consensus on an increase in the rates and on the methodology of the 2004 Working Group;

7. *Notes* that, in addition to maintaining all existing components of the current methodology, the Secretary-General had proposed the inclusion of peacekeeping-related training costs and post-deployment medical costs in the troop reimbursement methodology;

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[146] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[147] A/58/724 and A/59/787.

[148] A/58/732 and A/59/791.

[149] See ST/ADM/SER.B/642, annex XLII.

[150] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[151] A/59/292.

[152] A/C.5/58/37 and Corr.1.

[153] A/59/708 and A/59/736.

8. *Regrets* that the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment was unable to reach consensus on the components for inclusion in the troop-cost reimbursement methodology;

9. *Notes* that the report of the Secretary-General on the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing countries[154] did not address all elements of the request made in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 55/274;

10. *Reiterates* its request contained in paragraph 8 of its resolution 55/274, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a comprehensive report thereon, addressing all elements;

11. *Notes* that the Secretary-General, in preparing the comprehensive report, may utilize, as appropriate, external expertise;

12. *Decides* to review the daily allowance for troops at its resumed sixtieth session, based on information to be provided in the context of the comprehensive report referred to in paragraph 10 above;

13. *Also decides* to set up a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the Member States on the contingent-owned equipment system, strictly for the exchange of information and for seeking clarification and not for reaching decisions that are within the mandate of the Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment and relevant intergovernmental bodies.

RESOLUTION 59/299

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/532/Add.1, para. 21)[155]

59/299. Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XIV of its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994,

Recalling also its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 58/297 of 18 June 2004,

Recalling further its resolution 56/292 of 27 June 2002 concerning the establishment of the strategic deployment stocks and its subsequent resolutions 57/315 of 18 June 2003 and 58/297 of 18 June 2004 on the status of the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base[156] and on the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, including the functioning of the existing mechanisms and the award of contracts for procurement,[157] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[158]

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[159] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Notes* the proposal of the Secretary-General to expand the Logistics Base, and requests the Secretary-General to include in the budget submission for 2006/07 detailed information on the financial and legal implications, as well as on the expected benefits that may arise from the expansion;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to ensure the active participation of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in the negotiations between the World Food Programme and the Government of Italy concerning the release of the San Vito Base;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a further analysis of how the Logistics Base could best be utilized to provide efficient and economical communications and information technology services, as well as other services, for United Nations peacekeeping and Headquarters clients;

7. *Reiterates* the need to implement, as a matter of priority, an effective inventory management standard, especially in respect of peacekeeping operations involving high inventory value;

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[154] A/57/774.

[155] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[156] A/59/681 and A/59/691.

[157] A/59/701.

[158] A/59/736 and Add.2.

[159] A/59/736/Add.2.

Strategic deployment stocks

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, including the functioning of the existing mechanisms and the award of contracts for procurement;[157]

9. *Also takes note* of the deficiencies in the contingent-owned equipment of rehatted troops, and requests the Secretary-General to review options for the effective rehatting of contingents and provide recommendations in this regard;

10. *Approves* the use of savings derived from the liquidation of prior-period obligations and the unspent balance of the strategic deployment stocks to cover losses in currency exchange and the replenishment of the stocks;

11. *Also approves* the inclusion of strategic deployment stocks replenishment within the commitment authority described in section IV, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the existing policies and procedures relating to stock control and inventory and replenishment, regarding strategic deployment;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[160]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

14. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 31,513,100 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

Financing of the budget estimates

15. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 shall be financed as follows:

(*a*) The unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 2,441,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

(*b*) The balance of 29,072,100 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

(*c*) The net estimated staff assessment income of 2,351,700 dollars, comprising the amount of 2,233,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 and the increase of 118,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, to be set off against the balance referred to in subparagraph (*b*) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

16. *Also decides* to consider at its sixtieth session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

RESOLUTION 59/301

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/532/Add.1, para. 21)[161]

59/301. Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/258 of 3 May 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 48/226 A of 23 December 1993, 56/241 of 24 December 2001, 56/293 of 27 June 2002, 57/318 of 18 June 2003, 58/298 of 18 June 2004 and 59/287 of 13 April 2005, its decisions 48/489 of 8 July 1994, 49/469 of 23 December 1994 and 50/473 of 23 December 1995 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations[162] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[163]

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly to a peacekeeping operation upon adoption of a relevant resolution of the Security Council, within thirty days for traditional peacekeeping operations and ninety days for complex peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing also the need for adequate support during all phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquidation and termination phases,

Mindful that the level of the support account should broadly correspond to the mandate, number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations;[162]

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[160] A/59/681.

[161] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[162] A/59/714 and Add.1 and A/59/730.

[163] A/59/736 and A/59/784.

2. *Reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

3. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005;

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the relevant report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[164] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to rejustify the need for the P-5 post in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General at the sixtieth session;

7. *Decides* to maintain, for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B of 7 June 1996;

8. *Reaffirms* the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that delegation of authority to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and field missions is in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions and the relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly on this matter;

9. *Decides* to provide general temporary assistance to implement and monitor the environmental protection programmes in the field, and requests the Secretary-General to rejustify this position by providing additional information on the necessity of the backstopping capacity at Headquarters and on the ongoing cooperative arrangements with the United Nations Environment Programme in the area of environmental protection;

10. *Approves* the establishment of the post of Police Generation Officer (P-4) in the Civilian Police Division;

11. *Decides* to provide general temporary assistance for the P-3 post for the secretariat of the Fifth Committee;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services to conduct an audit of standard costs applied to headquarters overheads such as furniture and rental of premises, providing comparative costs on current market prices for these items, and to submit its findings to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixtieth session;

13. *Decides* that all future requests for additional headquarters capacity linked to new or expanded peacekeeping or peace support missions must be accompanied by an analysis of spare capacity created by any downsizing or liquidation of other missions;

14. *Also decides* that following the end of mandate of missions, mission-specific posts in the Office of Operations of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should be disestablished or redeployed and reflected accordingly in the next support account proposal;

15. *Further decides* not to provide funds in the amount of 350,000 United States dollars for the independent review of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as requested in paragraph 63 of the report of the Secretary-General;[165]

16. *Decides* not to provide funds for Enterprise Content Management and Customer Relationship Management pilot projects, with the exception of the resources of 149,000 dollars sought for the Archives and Records Management Section in paragraph 366 of the report of the Secretary-General;[165]

17. *Notes* that as a result of the expanded range of activities in the Situation Centre, there is a need for a broader and balanced range of skills and qualifications, including but not limited to knowledge of operational military and civilian police issues, among the Situation Centre officers, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the 11 Operations Officer (P-3) posts are available for incumbency to all qualified candidates, including officers seconded from Member States, keeping in mind the importance of representation of major troop-contributing countries;

18. *Decides* to approve the post of Chief of the Unit (P-5) to strengthen the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Unit;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[166]

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[164] A/59/784.

[165] A/59/730.

[166] A/59/714 and Add.1.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

20. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 146,935,200 dollars[167] for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, including 761 continuing and 70 new temporary posts and their related post and non-post requirements;

Financing of the budget estimates

21. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 shall be financed as follows:

(*a*) The unencumbered balance of 874,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 and other income of 1,873,000 dollars related to the period ended 30 June 2004, to be applied to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

(*b*) The amount of 13,790,000 dollars in excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the period ended 30 June 2004 to be applied to the resources required for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

(*c*) The balance of 130,397,400 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;

(*d*) The net estimated staff assessment income of 18,431,600 dollars, comprising the amount of 18,444,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, 26,400 dollars and 400,300 dollars for the requirements presented in the statements by the Secretary-General[167] and the decrease of 439,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, to be set off against the balance referred to in subparagraph (*c*) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

RESOLUTION 59/302

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/832, para. 6)[168]

59/302. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[169] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[170]

1. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 13 of his report[169] and his intention to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the matter;

2. *Also takes note* of the status of outstanding contributions to the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina as at 15 April 2005 in the amount of 27.9 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only one hundred and fifteen Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendation contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[170]

5. *Decides* to postpone the return of the net cash balance of 7,182,000 dollars available as at 30 June 2004 in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

6. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions under the agenda item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations";

7. *Further decides* that the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina" shall be deleted from its agenda.

RESOLUTION 59/303

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/833, para. 6)[171]

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[167] See A/C.5/59/28 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and A/C.5/59/32.

[168] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[169] A/59/751.

[170] A/59/736/Add.8.

[171] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

59/303. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[172] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[173]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1586 (2005) of 14 March 2005,

Recalling its resolution 55/237 of 23 December 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 58/302 of 18 June 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 18.9 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only thirty-one Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[174] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[175]

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[172] A/59/616 and A/59/636 and Corr.1.

[173] A/59/736 and Add.10.

[174] A/59/736/Add.10.

[175] A/59/616.

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea the amount of 185,993,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 176,664,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 7,628,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,700,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 38,748,604 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 September 2005, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

16. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,186,104 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 932,812 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 224,625 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account, and the prorated share of 28,667 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 147,244,696 dollars for the period from 16 September 2005 to 30 June 2006 at a monthly rate of 15,499,441 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,507,196 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,544,688 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 853,575 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 108,933 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Decides further* that for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 20,184,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

20. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 20,184,500 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Decides also* that the increase of 744,800 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be added to the credits from the amount referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping operation shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping operations;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in peacekeeping operations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea".

RESOLUTION 59/304

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/834, para. 6)[176]

59/304. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[177] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[178]

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[176] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[177] A/59/622 and A/59/634.

[178] A/59/736 and Add.7.

Recalling Security Council resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, by which the Council approved the deployment of an advance team of up to ten United Nations military observers for a period of three months and the incorporation of the advance team into a United Nations observer mission if such a mission was formally established by the Council,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Observer Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1582 (2005) of 28 January 2005,

Recalling further its decision 48/475 A of 23 December 1993 on the financing of the Observer Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 58/303 of 18 June 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observer Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 11 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only thirty-four Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Observer Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Observer Mission;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[179] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Observer Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Observer Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[180]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia the amount of 36,380,000 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 34,562,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Observer Mission, 1,486,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 331,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 3,031,667 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2005, in accordance with the levels updated in General

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[179] A/59/736/Add.7.

[180] A/59/622.

Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

15. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 207,575 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 187,833 dollars approved for the Observer Mission, the prorated share of 17,508 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 2,234 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 33,348,333 dollars for the period from 1 August 2005 to 30 June 2006 at a monthly rate of 3,031,666 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission;

17. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,283,325 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,066,167 dollars approved for the Observer Mission, the prorated share of 192,592 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 24,566 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides further* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 14 and 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,104,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

19. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Observer Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 1,104,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides also* that the increase of 179,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 1,104,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Observer Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Observer Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia".

RESOLUTION 59/305

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/836, para. 6)[181]

59/305. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[182] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[183]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement in Liberia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Mission in Liberia for a period of twelve months, and the subsequent resolution 1561 (2004) of 17 September 2004, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 19 September 2005,

Recalling further its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolution 58/261 B of 18 June 2004,

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[181] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[182] A/59/624 and A/59/630.

[183] A/59/736 and Add.11.

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 96 million United States dollars, representing some 7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only sixty-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[184] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to intensify his/her coordination and collaboration efforts with the agencies, funds and programmes in Liberia and to develop a workplan containing an integrated list of priorities, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on actions taken as well as progress made in the context of the Mission budget for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 August 2003 to 30 June 2004

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 August 2003 to 30 June 2004;[185]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of 760,567,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 722,422,100 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 31,191,200 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 6,954,100 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 166,902,291 dollars for the period from 1 July to 19 September 2005, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and

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[184] A/59/736/Add.11.

[185] A/59/624.

taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

17. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,552,213 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,461,223 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 967,552 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 123,438 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 593,665,109 dollars for the period from 20 September 2005 to 30 June 2006 at a monthly rate of 63,380,616 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006 as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 12,635,087 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,754,477 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,441,548 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 439,062 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Decides further* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 17,034,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004 as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 17,034,600 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides also* that the decrease of 2,096,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 17,034,600 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia".

RESOLUTION 59/306

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/837, para. 6)[186]

59/306. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[187] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[188]

Recalling Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 1578 (2004) of 15 December 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 58/306 of 18 June 2004,

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[186] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[187] A/59/625 and A/59/653 and Corr.1 and 2.

[188] A/59/736 and Add.4.

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 16.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-nine Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Force;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[189] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Force against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Force;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[190]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 43,706,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 41,521,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 1,786,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 398,300 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 43,706,100 dollars at a monthly rate of 3,642,175 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

16. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,427,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,142,400 dollars approved for the Force for the period from 1 July 2005

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[189] A/59/736/Add.4.

[190] A/59/625.

to 30 June 2006, the prorated share of 252,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 32,200 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,593,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolutions 58/1 B;

18. *Decides also* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,593,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides further* that the increase of 105,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 1,593,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Force, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Disengagement Observer Force".

RESOLUTION 59/307

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/838, para. 12),[191] by a recorded vote of 126 to 2, with 1 abstention, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: Tonga

59/307. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[192] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[193]

Recalling Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 1583 (2005) of 28 January 2005,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 58/307 of 18 June 2004,

Reaffirming its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003 and 58/307 of 18 June 2004,

Reaffirming also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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[191] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by Jamaica (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

[192] A/59/626 and A/59/654.

[193] A/59/736 and Add.3.

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 60.9 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only seventy-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

3. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with General Assembly resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325 and 58/307;

4. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by General Assembly resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325 and 58/307;

5. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

6. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

7. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

8. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Force;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[194] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Force against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Force;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of its resolution 51/233, paragraph 5 of its resolution 52/237, paragraph 11 of its resolution 53/227, paragraph 14 of its resolution 54/267, paragraph 14 of its resolution 55/180 A, paragraph 15 of its resolution 55/180 B, paragraph 13 of its resolution 56/214 A, paragraph 13 of its resolution 56/214 B, paragraph 14 of its resolution 57/325 and paragraph 13 of its resolution 58/307, stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[195]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 99,228,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 94,252,900 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 4,068,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 907,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 8,269,025 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2005, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

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[194] A/59/736/Add.3.

[195] A/59/626.

17. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 447,008 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 392,975 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 47,925 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 6,108 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 90,959,275 dollars for the period from 1 August 2005 to 30 June 2006 at a monthly rate of 8,269,025 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,917,092 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 4,322,725 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 527,175 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 67,192 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Decides further* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraphs 16 and 18 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 8,463,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 8,463,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides also* that the increase of 541,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 8,463,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Force;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon".

RESOLUTION 59/308

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/839, para. 6)[196]

59/308. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[197] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[198]

Recalling Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1598 (2005) of 28 April 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 58/309 of 18 June 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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[196] The draft resolution recommended in the report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee.

[197] A/59/619 and A/59/629.

[198] A/59/736 and Add.5.

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 59/296 of 22 June 2005, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 15 April 2005, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 43.1 million United States dollars, representing some 7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only sixty Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Also expresses concern* at the delay experienced by the Secretary-General in deploying and providing adequate resources to some recent peacekeeping missions, in particular those in Africa;

6. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

7. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

8. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make the fullest possible use of facilities and equipment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in order to minimize the costs of procurement for the Mission;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[199] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolution 59/296;

11. *Decides* that the posts of Chief of Staff, Legal Officer, Information Officer, Assistant in Facilities Management Services and Information Technology Assistant, which are filled respectively at the levels of D-1, P-4, P-3, G-7 and FS-5, shall be budgeted at those levels, pending the management review;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, to continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Mission against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Mission;

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004;[200]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 47,948,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of 45,540,400 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 1,969,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 439,000 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Decides also* to apportion among Member States the amount of 15,982,800 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256 of 23 December 2003, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 as set out in its resolution 58/1 B of 23 December 2003;

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[199] A/59/736/Add.5.

[200] A/59/619.

17. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 940,600 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 836,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 92,767 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 11,833 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 31,965,600 dollars for the period from 1 November 2005 to 30 June 2006, at a monthly rate of 3,995,700 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2005 and 2006 as set out in its resolution 58/1 B, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,881,200 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,672,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 185,533 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 23,667 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Decides further* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 3,872,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 58/256, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2004, as set out in its resolution 58/1 B;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 3,872,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Decides also* that the decrease of 598,200 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2004 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 3,872,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel under the auspices of the United Nations participating in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

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RESOLUTION 59/280

Adopted at the 82nd plenary meeting, on 8 March 2005, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/59/516/Add.1, para. 17),[1] by a recorded vote of 84 to 34, with 37 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Zambia

Against: Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tonga, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zimbabwe

59/280. United Nations Declaration on Human Cloning

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/152 of 9 December 1998, by which it endorsed the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights,[2]

Approves the United Nations Declaration on Human Cloning annexed to the present resolution.

Annex

United Nations Declaration on Human Cloning

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 11 November 1997,[2] and in particular article 11 thereof, which states that practices which are contrary to human dignity, such as the reproductive cloning of human beings, shall not be permitted,

Recalling also its resolution 53/152 of 9 December 1998, by which it endorsed the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights,

Aware of the ethical concerns that certain applications of rapidly developing life sciences may raise with regard to human dignity, human rights and the fundamental freedoms of individuals,

Reaffirming that the application of life sciences should seek to offer relief from suffering and improve the health of individuals and humankind as a whole,

Emphasizing that the promotion of scientific and technical progress in life sciences should be sought in a manner that safeguards respect for human rights and the benefit of all,

Mindful of the serious medical, physical, psychological and social dangers that human cloning may imply for the individuals involved, and also conscious of the need to prevent the exploitation of women,

Convinced of the urgency of preventing the potential dangers of human cloning to human dignity,

Solemnly declares the following:

(*a*) Member States are called upon to adopt all measures necessary to protect adequately human life in the application of life sciences;

(*b*) Member States are called upon to prohibit all forms of human cloning inasmuch as they are incompatible with human dignity and the protection of human life;

(*c*) Member States are further called upon to adopt the measures necessary to prohibit the application of genetic engineering techniques that may be contrary to human dignity;

(*d*) Member States are called upon to take measures to prevent the exploitation of women in the application of life sciences;

(*e*) Member States are also called upon to adopt and implement without delay national legislation to bring into effect paragraphs (*a*) to (*d*);

(*f*) Member States are further called upon, in their financing of medical research, including of life sciences, to take into account the pressing global issues such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, which affect in particular the developing countries.

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[1] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Honduras.

[2] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session, Paris, 21 October–12 November 1997*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*, resolution 16.

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A. Elections and appointments

59/406. Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

B[1]

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2005, the General Assembly decided to endorse the recommendations of the Secretary-General[2] that were endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1581 (2005) of 18 January 2005.

C

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 24 August 2005, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 13 ter of the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, elected the following twenty-seven ad litem judges for a four-year term of office beginning on 24 August 2005:[3]

Mr. Melville BAIRD (Trinidad and Tobago)
Mr. Frans BAUDUIN (Netherlands)
Mr. Ali Nawaz CHOWHAN (Pakistan)
Mr. Pedro DAVID (Argentina)
Ms. Elizabeth GWAUNZA (Zimbabwe)
Mr. Burton HALL (Bahamas)
Mr. Frederik HARHOFF (Denmark)
Mr. Frank HÖPFEL (Austria)
Ms. Tsvetana KAMENOVA (Bulgaria)
Mr. Uldis KINIS (Latvia)
Mr. Raimo LAHTI (Finland)
Ms. Flavia LATTANZI (Italy)
Mr. Antoine MINDUA (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
Mr. Jawdat NABOTY (Syrian Arab Republic)
Ms. Janet NOSWORTHY (Jamaica)
Ms. Chioma Egondu NWOSU-IHEME (Nigeria)
Ms. Prisca Matimba NYAMBE (Zambia)
Ms. Michèle PICARD (France)
Mr. Brynmor POLLARD (Guyana)
Mr. Árpád PRANDLER (Hungary)
Ms. Kimberly PROST (Canada)
Ms. Vonimbolana RASOAZANANY (Madagascar)
Mr. Ole Bjorn STOLE (Norway)
Mr. Krister THELIN (Sweden)
Mr. Klaus TOLKSDORF (Germany)
Mr. Stefan TRECHSEL (Switzerland)
Tan Sri Dato' Lamin Haji MOHD YUNUS (Malaysia)

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[1] Decision 59/406, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/59/49), vol. II, becomes decision 59/406 A.

[2] See A/59/666.

[3] A/59/886, A/59/887 and Add.1 and A/59/888.

59/408. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

B[4]

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[5] decided to appoint Mr. Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 6 June 2005 and ending on 31 December 2005, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Kenshiro AKIMOTO (*Japan*),** Mr. Meshal AL-MANSOUR (*Kuwait*),** Mr. Petru DUMITRIU (*Romania*),** Mr. David DUTTON (*Australia*),*** Mr. Paul EKORONG A DONG (*Cameroon*),*** Mr. Haile Selassie GETACHEW (*Ethiopia*),** Mr. Bernardo GREIVER (*Uruguay*),*** Mr. Hassan Mohammed HASSAN (*Nigeria*),*** Mr. Ihor V. HUMENNY (*Ukraine*),** Mr. Eduardo IGLESIAS (*Argentina*),*** Mr. David A. LEIS (*United States of America*),** Mr. Vyacheslav A. LOGUTOV (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Bernard MEIJERMAN (*Netherlands*),* Mr. Hae-yun PARK (*Republic of Korea*),* Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes RAMOS (*Portugal*),*** Mr. Henrique da Silveira SARDINHA-PINTO (*Brazil*),* Mr. Ugo SESSI (*Italy*)* and Mr. WU Gang (*China*).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

59/415. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly, at its 81st plenary meeting, on 15 February 2005, and the Security Council, at its 5121st meeting, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12 and 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, Mr. Ronny Abraham (France) as a member of the Court for a term of office beginning on 15 February 2005 and expiring on 5 February 2009, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Gilbert Guillaume.[6]

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Mr. SHI Jiuyong (*China*),*** President, Mr. Raymond RANJEVA (*Madagascar*),** Vice-President, Mr. Ronny ABRAHAM (*France*),** Mr. Awn Shawkat AL-KHASAWNEH (*Jordan*),** Mr. Thomas BUERGENTHAL (*United States of America*),* Mr. Nabil ELARABY (*Egypt*),* Ms. Rosalyn HIGGINS (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** Mr. Pieter KOOIJMANS (*Netherlands*),* Mr. Abdul G. KOROMA (*Sierra Leone*),*** Mr. Hisashi OWADA (*Japan*),*** Mr. Gonzalo PARRA-ARANGUREN (*Venezuela*),** Mr. Francisco REZEK (*Brazil*),* Mr. Bruno SIMMA (*Germany*),*** Mr. Peter TOMKA (*Slovakia*)*** and Mr. Vladlen S. VERESHCHETIN (*Russian Federation*).*

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 2006.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2012.

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[4] Decision 59/408, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/59/49), vol. II, becomes decision 59/408 A.

[5] A/59/583/Add.1, para. 4.

[6] A/59/683-S/2005/51.

59/416. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

A

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2005, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Mr. Juan Luis Larrabure as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 28 April 2005 and expiring on 31 December 2008, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Christopher Thomas.[7]

B

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 24 August 2005, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Mr. Gérard Biraud, Mr. István Posta, Mr. Papa Louis Fall and Mr. Cihan Terzi as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2006 and expiring on 31 December 2010.[8]

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Mr. Gérard BIRAUD (*France*),**** Mr. Papa Louis FALL (*Senegal*),**** Mr. Even Francisco FONTAINE ORTIZ (*Cuba*),* Mr. Tadanori INOMATA (*Japan*),*** Mr. Juan Luis LARRABURE (*Peru*),** Mr. István POSTA (*Hungary*),**** Mr. TANG Guangting (*China*), * Mr. Cihan TERZI (*Turkey*),**** Mr. Victor VISLYKH (*Russian Federation*),* Ms. Deborah WYNES (*United States of America*)* and Mr. Muhammad YUSSUF (*United Republic of Tanzania*).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

59/417. Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 5 May 2005, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Kemal DERVIŞ as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 August 2005 and ending on 14 August 2009.[9]

59/418. Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 5 May 2005, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Inga-Britt AHLENIUS as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years beginning on 15 July 2005 and ending on 14 July 2010.[10]

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[7] See A/59/788.

[8] See A/59/889.

[9] See A/59/240.

[10] See A/59/109 and Add.1.

59/419. Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 May 2005, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr. Supachai PANITCHPAKDI as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 September 2005 and ending on 31 August 2009.[11]

59/420. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 27 May 2005, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, decided to elect Mr. Antônio Manuel de Oliveira GUTERRES as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years beginning on 15 June 2005 and ending on 14 June 2010.[12]

59/421. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session[13]

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 13 June 2005, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 30 of the rules of the procedure of the Assembly,[14] elected by acclamation Mr. Jan Eliasson, Ambassador of Sweden to the United States of America, as President of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

59/422. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session[13]

On 13 June 2005, the six Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (*a*)[15] and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 103rd plenary meeting, on 13 June 2005, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairmen of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session:

First Committee:	Mr. CHOI Young-jin (Republic of Korea)
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee):	Mr. Yashar ALIYEV (Azerbaijan)
Second Committee:	Mr. Aminu Bashir WALI (Nigeria)
Third Committee:	Mr. Francis BUTAGIRA (Uganda)
Fifth Committee:	Mr. John William ASHE (Antigua and Barbuda)
Sixth Committee:	Mr. Juan Antonio YÁÑEZ-BARNUEVO (Spain)

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[11] See A/59/110.

[12] See A/59/241.

[13] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the six Main Committees.

[14] Rule 30 was amended by resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002.

[15] Rule 99 (*a*) was amended by resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002.

59/423. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session[13]

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 13 June 2005, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978 and rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly,[14] elected by acclamation the following twenty-one Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session: ANGOLA, ARMENIA, BRAZIL, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHINA, FRANCE, GUINEA-BISSAU, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MALI, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).

B. Other decisions

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

59/503. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B[16]

At its 77th plenary meeting, on 18 January 2005, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 39 entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", under heading E (Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts), in order to consider expeditiously a draft resolution.[17]

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2005, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 18 entitled "Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters). The Assembly also decided to proceed immediately to its consideration in order to take action on the recommendations of the Secretary-General.[18]

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 29 March 2005, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[19] having waived the relevant provisions of rule 40 of its rules of procedure, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 148 entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations), and to proceed immediately to its consideration in order to consider expeditiously a draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996.[20]

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 5 May 2005, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[9] having waived the relevant provisions of rule 40 of its rules of procedure, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session an additional sub-item entitled "Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme" as sub-item (*k*) of agenda item 17 entitled "Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting. Having waived rule 15 of its rules of procedure, the Assembly also decided to proceed immediately to the consideration of sub-item (*k*) in order to take action on the appointment.

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 27 May 2005, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 84 entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development", under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed immediately to its consideration in order to consider expeditiously a draft resolution.[21]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[12] having waived the relevant provisions of rule 40 of its rules of procedure, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session an additional sub-item entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" as sub-item (*b*) of agenda item 16 entitled "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 101st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2005, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*b*) of agenda item 17, entitled "Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), in order to consider expeditiously the report of the Fifth Committee.[22]

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 14 July 2005, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting sub-item (*b*) entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of

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[16] Decision 59/503, in section B of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/59/49), vol. II, becomes decision 59/503 A.

[17] A/59/L.58.

[18] A/59/666.

[19] A/59/239.

[20] A/59/766, para. 3.

[21] A/59/L.61.

[22] A/59/583/Add.1.

Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of agenda item 85 entitled "Sustainable development", under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed immediately to its consideration in order to consider expeditiously a draft resolution.[23]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly also decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 113 entitled "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed immediately to its consideration in order to consider expeditiously a draft resolution.[24]

59/553. Participation of civil society representatives in the high-level meeting to review the progress achieved in realizing commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

At its 80th plenary meeting, on 20 January 2005, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[25] decided to approve for participation in the high-level meeting to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, to be held on 2 June 2005, the list of civil society representatives contained in the annex below, which was drawn up by the President pursuant to paragraph 3 (*d*) of resolution 58/313 of 1 July 2004.

Annex

List of fifteen civil society representatives to be invited to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, to be convened on 2 June 2005

Women Fighting AIDS in Kenya
Dorothy Onyango, Executive Director

International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Mozambique
Santos Alfredo, Director
Hope for African Children Initiative
Pat Youri, Executive Director

Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association
Meaza Ashenafi, Executive Director

Association for the Promotion of Fundamental Liberties in Chad
Gilbert Maoundonodji, President and Legal Consultant

Thai Drug Users' Network
Paisan Suwannawong, Founder

India HIV/AIDS Alliance (Alliance India)
Dr. Balwant Singh, Director

Maiti Nepal
Anuradha Koirala, Director

International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS
Gracia Violeta Ross, Volunteer Coordinator, Andean International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS

Community Action Resource
Catherine Williams, Director

Central and Eastern European Harm Reduction Network
Anya Sarang, President

Pacific Island AIDS Foundation
Maire Bopp Dupont, Founder and Chief Executive Officer

Female Health Company
Mary Ann Leeper, PhD, President

World AIDS Campaign
Marcel van Soest, Executive Director

Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS
Trevor Neilson, Executive Director

59/566. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, the General Assembly, recalling its previous relevant resolutions and decisions, having considered the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council, which was established pursuant to its resolution 48/26 of 3 December 1993, on its deliberations during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly,[26] and bearing in mind the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000, adopted by Heads of State and Government,[27] in which they resolved to intensify their efforts to achieve a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Working Group on its work during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

(*b*) Noted with appreciation the Chairman's initiative to stimulate an active discussion on substantive topics relating to the comprehensive reform of the Security Council, and in that regard noted the six topics discussed by the Working Group;

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[23] A/59/L.63.

[24] A/59/L.66.

[25] A/59/L.59.

[26] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 47* (A/59/47).

[27] See resolution 55/2.

(*c*) Urged the Working Group to continue to exert efforts during the sixtieth session, aimed at achieving progress in the consideration of all issues relevant to the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Council;

(*d*) Decided that the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Council should be considered during the sixtieth session of the General Assembly;

(*e*) Also decided that the Working Group should continue its work, taking into account the progress achieved during the forty-eighth to fifty-ninth sessions and drawing on the experience of the fifty-ninth session as well as the views to be expressed during the sixtieth session, and should submit a report to the General Assembly before the end of its sixtieth session, including any agreed recommendations.

59/567. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, the General Assembly, at the request of Slovenia,[28] on behalf of the States members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, decided to defer consideration of the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe" and to include it as an item in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session, on the understanding that without a precedent being set, the sub-item would again fall under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", which is to be included in the agenda of the sixty-first session and considered biennially, pursuant to resolution 55/285 of 7 September 2001.

59/568. Prevention of armed conflict

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Prevention of armed conflict" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session.

59/569. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session.

59/570. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session.

59/571. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the sponsor of the item, decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session.

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[28] A/59/908.

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

59/551. Questions deferred for future consideration

B[29]

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[30] decided to defer for future consideration the following agenda items and related documents:

Item 108: Programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005

Second annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan[31]

Report of the Secretary-General on the plans for three additional conference rooms and viable solutions for allowing natural light into the rooms[32]

Report of the Secretary-General on viable options for ensuring sufficient parking space at United Nations Headquarters[33]

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of possible funding arrangements for the capital master plan[34]

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the City and State of New York related to the capital master plan[35]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the biennium ended 31 December 2003[36]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the United Nations capital master plan for the period from August 2003 through July 2004[37]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the capital master plan[38]

Item 113: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 27 December 2001 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly[39]

Note by the Secretary-General on the outstanding assessed contributions of the former Yugoslavia[40]

Item 116: United Nations common system

Report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2004: comments of the International Civil Service Commission on the report of the Panel on the Strengthening of the International Civil Service[41]

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Panel on the Strengthening of the International Civil Service[42]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Panel on the Strengthening of the International Civil Service[43]

C

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[44] decided to defer until its sixtieth session consideration of the following agenda items and related documents:

Item 113: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 27 December 2001 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly[39]

Note by the Secretary-General on the outstanding assessed contributions of the former Yugoslavia[40]

Item 114: Human resources management

Report of the Secretary-General on the list of staff of the United Nations Secretariat[45]

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[29] Decision 59/551, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/59/49), vol. II, becomes decision 59/551 A.

[30] A/59/652/Add.1, para.17.

[31] A/59/441.

[32] A/58/556.

[33] A/58/712.

[34] A/58/729.

[35] A/58/779.

[36] A/59/161.

[37] A/59/420.

[38] A/59/556.

[39] A/56/767.

[40] A/58/189.

[41] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/59/30), vol. II.

[42] A/59/153.

[43] A/59/399.

[44] A/59/652/Add.2, para. 5.

[45] A/C.5/59/L.34.

Biennial report of the Secretary-General on the use of gratis personnel, indicating nationality and summarizing duration of service and function performed[46]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities[47]

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive assessment of the system of geographical distribution and assessment of the issues relating to possible changes in the number of posts subject to the system of geographical distribution[48]

D

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 12 September 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[49] decided to defer until its sixtieth session consideration of the following agenda item and related documents:

Item 108: Programme budget for the biennium 2004–2005

Second annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan[50]

Report of the Secretary-General on plans for three additional conference rooms and viable solutions for allowing natural light into the rooms[32]

Report of the Secretary-General on viable options for ensuring sufficient parking space at United Nations Headquarters[33]

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of possible funding arrangements for the capital master plan[34]

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the City and State of New York related to the capital master plan[35]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the biennium ended 31 December 2003[36]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the United Nations capital master plan for the period from August 2003 through July 2004[37]

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the capital master plan[38]

Oral report of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[51]

59/554. United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[52] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships.[53]

59/555. Construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[52] the General Assembly:

(*a*) Took note with appreciation of the efforts by the Government of Ethiopia to facilitate the construction project;

(*b*) Also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa,[54] and endorsed the recommendations contained in the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.[55]

59/556. Review of the structure and functions of all liaison offices or representation in New York of organizations headquartered elsewhere funded from the regular budget

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[52] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the structure and functions of all liaison offices or representation in New York of organizations headquartered elsewhere funded from the regular budget[56] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.[57]

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[46] A/59/716.

[47] A/59/786.

[48] A/59/724.

[49] A/59/652/Add.3, para. 6.

[50] A/59/441 and Add.1 and 2.

[51] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Fifth Committee*, 53rd meeting (A/C.5/59/SR.53), and corrigendum.

[52] A/59/448/Add.3, para. 13.

[53] A/59/170.

[54] A/59/444.

[55] A/59/572.

[56] A/59/395.

[57] A/59/552.

59/557. Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of the operations and management of United Nations libraries

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[52] the General Assembly decided to defer until its sixtieth session consideration of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of the operations and management of United Nations libraries.[58]

59/558. Review of the regular programme of technical cooperation and the Development Account

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[52] the General Assembly decided to consider, as a matter of priority at the earliest possible period, but not later than the main part of its sixtieth session, the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the regular programme of technical cooperation and the Development Account.[59]

59/559. Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[52] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel[60] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.[61]

59/560. Recruitment

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[62]

(*a*) Decided, in view of the fact that printed copies of vacancy announcements were not distributed to delegations as required by paragraph 5 of section II of General Assembly resolution 59/266 of 23 December 2004 with respect to the establishment, in accordance with section XI of resolution 59/276 of 23 December 2004, of the Department of Safety and Security, that the D-2 post of Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General, the D-2 post of Director of the Division of Regional Operations, the D-2 post of Director of the Division of Safety and Security Services and the D-1 post of Executive Officer should, on an exceptional basis, be re-advertised for thirty days, while the process continued with respect to recruitment actions already under way;

(*b*) Also decided that, in respect of the fourteen P-3 to P-5 posts in the Department of Safety and Security for which vacancy announcements were issued between 3 and 31 March 2005 in Galaxy, but not distributed in printed form, the deadline for receipt of applications should be extended by fifteen days, on an exceptional basis;

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General to comply fully with the provisions of paragraph 5 of section II of resolution 59/266.

59/561. Strengthening of the international civil service

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 13 April 2005, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[63] the General Assembly decided to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the strengthening of the international civil service during its sixtieth session.

59/562. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.5/59/L.53

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[64] having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General,[65] noted that an additional appropriation of 466,600 United States dollars would be required for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 for the Office of Internal Oversight Services, should it adopt draft resolution A/C.5/59/L.53, entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: cross-cutting issues".

59/563. Updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2004

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[64] took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions[66] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[67] and decided to consider the issue of the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2005 during the main part of its sixtieth session.

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[58] A/59/373.

[59] A/59/397.

[60] A/59/523.

[61] A/59/573.

[62] A/59/774, para. 8.

[63] A/59/647/Add.1, para. 6.

[64] A/59/532/Add.1, para. 22.

[65] A/C.5/59/32.

[66] A/58/778 and A/59/752.

[67] A/58/799 and A/59/790.

59/564. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[68]

(*a*) Decided that updated information on the financial position of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola should be included in the report to be considered by the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions, under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations";

(*b*) Also decided that the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola" should be eliminated from the agenda.

59/565. Financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 22 June 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[69] having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission[70] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[71] took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

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[68] A/59/831, para. 4.

[69] A/59/835, para. 6.

[70] A/59/614.

[71] A/59/736/Add.14.

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items[1]

1. The following additional items were considered directly in plenary meeting, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), during the resumed fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly:[2]

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:[3]

    (*b*) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:[4]

    (*k*) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

2. The following items, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed fifty-ninth session, under heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):[2]

84. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.[3]

85. Sustainable development:[5]

    (*b*) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

3. The following item, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed fifty-ninth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):[2]

113. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.[5]

4. The following item, which had been allocated to the Sixth Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed fifty-ninth session, under heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations):[2]

148. Measures to eliminate international terrorism.[4]

5. The following additional item was allocated to the Fifth Committee at the resumed fifty-ninth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):[2]

164. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan.[6]

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[1] Further to resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, agenda items are organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization, as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005.

[2] See decision 59/503 B in section V.B of the present volume.

[3] A/59/252/Add.7.

[4] A/59/252/Add.6.

[5] A/59/252/Add.8.

[6] A/59/252/Add.5.

Annex II

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

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